



MONDAY JANUARY 10 1983



Price twenty pence

Kirk urges Danes to hold fire

Captain Kent Kirk, back home in Esbjerg, said that he hoped other Danish fishermen would not copy his breach of Britain's new fishing regulations. He said that there should be no similar action pending his appeal against conviction.

*Caution urged, page 2.
Issue masked, page 6*

Tax cut hopes

A March Budget is being mentioned as very likely this year but hopes of significant tax cuts are, being discounted because of the continuing pressure of sterling and the resulting likelihood of higher inflation.

Page 13

Oil field setback

The Government's privatisation programme has suffered a setback with a refusal by British Gas to recommend any of the private sector bids for its stake in Witch Farm, Britain's largest onshore oil field.

Page 4

Onslow's gaffe

Mr Cranley Onslow, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, has ended a strained visit to Zimbabwe, not eased by referring to the country as Rhodesia.

Page 5

Non-starter

Bookmakers, who say that illegal betting is cutting their turnover and putting many of them out of business, are not expected to win a reduction in the betting tax.

Page 3

Hero Himmle

For Heinrich Himmle's young daughter, Gudrun, the SS chief held responsible for killing 10 million people was a shining, overworked, modest hero, extracts from her diary reveal.

Page 5

THE TIMES

Tomorrow: Bernard Levin on troubles at *Tribune*; Clifford Longley traces the return of metaphysics to religious debate; Roger Scruton on ways of excluding children from politics and Russell Baker eavesdrops on the KGB men discussing the Pope; Computer Horizons describes how a law-practice went "live"; reports on an Australian success story speculate on a micro launch and previews next week's major show.

Trade piracy

Taiwan plans harsher penalties for trade mark "pirates", who cost western companies millions of pounds a year by producing cheap counterfeits of their products.

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Cancer claim

Claims that many Servicemen who took part in the British nuclear bomb tests in the 1950s contracted and, in some cases died from, cancer are being examined by cancer statisticians.

Page 3

Arts chief clash

The Arts Council meets today to resolve the controversy over the appointment of the next secretary-general after the full council rejected the candidate recommended by the selection committee.

Page 3

French 3D deal

Nimslo, the 3D camera company which announced last week that it is ceasing production in Dundee, has signed a contract to make the camera in France.

Page 13

Pit peace talks

National Coal Board leaders will seek today to reduce a strike threat when they meet Welsh miners to consider their demand for increased investment in the coalfields.

Page 2

Botham bouncer

Australian newspapers over the weekend gave prominence to an assertion by Ian Botham that two umpiring decisions "probably cost England the last Test match".

Page 18

RAF officers go on trial over shot down plane

Two RAF officers appear before a court martial in West Germany today charged with negligently causing the loss of an aircraft after shooting down a Jaguar in May at a cost of about £7m (Michael Binyon writes from Bonn).

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Flight-Lieutenant Roy Lawrence and Flight-Lieutenant Alspach Inverarity were on a training mission when they fired a Sidewinder missile which hit the Jaguar a tactical support aircraft, also on a training mission. The court martial at RAF Wildenrath, follows a full inquiry held after the accident. The Jaguar pilot ejected safely.

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Both of the accused deny the charges. Flight-Lieutenant Inverarity, the navigator, will be defended by Mr John Smith, chief whip.

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Leader page 9.
Letters: On unemployment, from Sir Richard O'Brien, and Mrs J. Spencer-Knott; animal experiments, from Professor K. V. Caine; university cuts, from Professor E. A. Barnard. Features, pages 7, 8.

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Francis Pym on the EEC's increased importance to Britain; the Conservative pledge that Whicklow should break, by Gerald Kaufman; Broadway: little business for showbusiness; the House of Indira Gandhi.

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Miss Edith Coates: Mr Albert Barnes.

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Falklanders delighted by Thatcher's secret visit

By Alan Hamilton

To the surprise and dismay of her adversaries at home and abroad, Mrs Margaret Thatcher has travelled in secret half way across the world to a warm and spontaneous welcome from the people of the Falkland Islands.

Her visit, 150 years after the British drove out the Argentines in 1833 and seven months after they repeated the exercise, has been condemned as provocative and arrogant in Buenos Aires and, at home, derided by the Opposition as a diversionary tactic.

Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, Labour from-bench spokesman on foreign affairs, accused the Prime Minister yesterday of trying to divert attention from the forthcoming Franks report, which would probably point a finger of accusation at her and her Government for their inactivity in the period before the Argentine invasion.

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian and the most dogged critic of the Government's conduct of the Falklands campaign, said yesterday that the visit was profoundly ill-advised, carrying great personal risk for Mrs Thatcher and provoking fury throughout Latin America at the arrival of a colonial conqueror.

The Prime Minister's progress, however, has been undeniably triumphal, and a considerably better kept secret than last year's Argentine invasion plans.

Accompanied by her husband, Mr Denis Thatcher, Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, First Sea Lord, and a small posse of officials, Mrs Thatcher left Brize Norton in an RAF VC10 at 9 pm on Friday for a 10-hour flight to Ascension Island. After a one-hour stop, the party continued on a 13-hour flight by Hercules transport aircraft, whose unbearably noisy and spartan interior had been equipped with a small personal cabin for the Prime Minister.

During the flight the Hercules was refuelled twice in mid-air and was accompanied by two armed Phantom aircraft.

After spending the night at Government House, Mrs Thatcher began her second day, yesterday, by taking a short flight in a Sea King helicopter of 82 Squadron to RAF Stanley, remarking to Flight Lieutenant John Prince, the pilot, on the beauty of the weather and the view.

At the RAF base she toured Phantom and Harrier detachments and watched a practice scramble by two Phantoms. She climbed a temporary staging platform from packing cases to talk eye-to-eye with one of the Phantom pilots seated in his cockpit.

Cuban connexion, page 6
Leading article, page 9

Local people line route into town

The first that the Falklanders had of the approach of their heroine was 90 minutes before her aircraft touched down at Port Stanley. Staff at the local radio station were told by Ministry of Defence officials at Stanley, and an immediate broadcast ensured that the pitted and cratered road from the airport to the town was lined with several hundred Kelpers.

She was met by Sir Rex Hunt, the civil commissioner, and Lady Hunt, and she and Mr Thatcher were driven to town in the now familiar Falklands

Security at Australian airports has been sharply increased after an extortionist demanding \$1m (£625,000) fired a missile at an aircraft at Brisbane airport.

The extortionist is believed to have contacted the Brisbane office of the state-owned domestic airline Trans-Australian Airlines (TAA) on Wednesday and demanded the money or else a TAA aircraft would be shot down.

After the demand the extortions then damaged an old, privately owned Canberra bomber - part of a museum display - with a rocket.

The first indication that something was afoot was on Friday when Mr Ken Newman, the federal Minister for Administrative Services, gave the press the sketchiest details of the affair and asked for a media blackout.

Mr Donald Treford, the editor of *The Observer*, was unavailable for comment but one journalist said the news "fell like a bombshell on the staff".

Mr Robert Low, the editor of *The Observer*, said yesterday: "If the sale goes ahead we would like it done on the open market with the Department of Trade insisting on guarantees of editorial independence. As it did when Lord廖 bought the paper."

My feeling is that this would be a disaster if *The Observer* becomes something which could be bought and sold twice

Arguments over the defence tactic are due to take place today before a federal judge in Brooklyn. Colm Meegan, aged 26, and his brother, Eamonn Meegan, aged 46, both citizens of Northern Ireland now living in Brooklyn, are to be tried with two other men, Andrew Duggan, 49, an Irish American of New City, New York state, and Gabriel Magheay, 39, who before his arrest is alleged to have identified himself to an FBI undercover team as the head of the provisional IRA in America.

The insanity defence, if permitted, would be used to counter extensive government evidence, including video tapes of three meetings in May and June of last year in Manhattan and New Orleans.

It is understood that Mr Rowland is seeking offers of £45m and £50m for *The Observer* and the Scottish papers although City observers regard this as too high a price.

Mr Kenneth Clark, one of the independent directors appointed when Mr Rowland finally received Department of Trade approval for the acquisition of *The Observer* in July 1981, said the news came as a complete surprise to both him and his co-directors.

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Licensed bookmakers and Jockey Club combine to fight illegal betting

By Rupert Morris

Bookmakers, who have been complaining that illegal betting is reducing their turnover and putting an increasing number of them out of business, can expect a dusty answer from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to their request for a reduction in betting tax.

In normal circumstances their complaint would be seen as predictable special pleading from a business suffering like any other from recession. On this occasion, however, they have formed an unprecedented alliance with the Jockey Club and produced detailed evidence to support their case.

The problem is that this is not corroborated by the Customs and Excise which largely on the basis of information about illegal betting supplied by the bookmakers, has taken action against a number of individuals or clubs.

"We are aware of the claims made by the industry," Customs and Excise says, "but the evidence is far from conclusive, and inquiries through local customs staff certainly do not suggest that there has been any substantial increase in illegal betting or that the duty evaded in this way is

significant in comparison with the revenue from licensed bookmakers".

Last month a delegation led by Lord Manton, chief steward of the Jockey Club, went to the Home Secretary, claiming that 15 to 20 per cent of betting was now illegal, and requesting that betting shops be allowed to introduce television and comfortable furniture to attract customers who had been led astray.

Bookmakers say they are losing business to public houses and clubs who will take tax-free bets over the bar, as well as allowing their customers to watch the races on television.

The racing and betting lobby points to the report in 1978 of the Royal Commission on Gambling, which identified a revival in illegal betting after 1966, and attributed it to the combined effects of duty and the levy, the means by which the horse-racing authorities raise money from the bookmakers, at 1 per cent of their annual turnover.

The royal commission also said that illegal betting would increase rapidly when the combined rates of duty and levy reached a certain critical point. It said that the existing rate was

"running it dangerously close".

Since then the off-course betting duty has gone up from 7.5 to 8 per cent. The bookmakers say this has passed the "critical point" identified by the royal commission.

They say it led directly to a fall in profits last year, and has been responsible for the loss of 293 betting shops in the year to the end of last June.

The slump in the bookmakers' fortunes is borne out by Customs and Excise provisional figures for the raising of general betting duty in the financial year 1981-82. These show that after substantial percentage rises in revenue in each of the four preceding years, revenue went up only from £250m to £255m which, after allowing for inflation could be said to represent a decrease.

Latest estimates from the Bookmaking Offices Licensees Association (Bola), which represents most of Britain's leading firms, show an accelerating decrease in turnover.

But the racing industry

cannot prove that such a decline is caused by the combination of high taxation and increasing illegal betting. It could equally well be a result of the recession.

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prisoners' accommodation in the South-east of England that inadequate police cells are having to be used.

Part of the pressure on the system comes from the closure of "A" wing at the Scrubs after the floor there began to collapse. The wing, which held 300 men, is being refurbished as part of a 20 year building programme for the prison.

The planners will have to decide whether "D" wing should be closed and if so where to put its

new governor will take over a collapsing "Scrubs"

When Mr Ian Dunbar takes over as governor of Wormwood Scrubs prison, in London at the end of the month he will find that he is having to cope with a prison that is falling down (Peter Evans writes).

"D" wing, which contains the most dangerous

prisoners in the jail, is the latest part to show

signs of collapse. A section of the floor is sagging

nine inches below its proper level and has had to

be roped off. That is bad news for headquarters

administrators, who are already so short of

space that they have to sleep in the corridor.

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Given the shortage of money

Government plans upset by gas board refusal to endorse oil field bids

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The Government's privatization programme has suffered a new setback with the refusal by British Gas to recommend any of the private sector bids that have been made for its stake in Wytch Farm, Britain's largest onshore oil field.

The board of the corporation, which has told Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary of State for Energy, that it cannot endorse any of the three bids, submitted by oil companies and City investment institutions, on the ground that they seriously undervalue an asset which British Gas believes is worth £450m.

The refusal is likely to worsen the already strained relations between the corporation and the ministers at the Department of Energy, and leaves the Government with a delicate task if it is to avoid new charges of selling national oil assets at too low a price.

It is almost 18 months since the Government announced it was ordering the gas corporation to sell its 50 per cent

interest in Wytch Farm, a significant producing oil field on the Isle of Purbeck in Dorset.

Sir Denis Roche, the chairman of British Gas and its chairman, Mr Sir Denis Roche, have opposed the disposal since the outset, and it was last July before bids

Mr Lawson: Faces unpalatable decision

Race factor alarm in murder case

Round two opens in Stansted battle

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Scotland Yard is dragging its feet in the investigation of a possible racist motive in the London murder of close relatives of the Real Madrid football player, Laurie Cunningham, the Jamaican-born sportsman, said in an interview published yesterday. (Harry Debelleix writes from Madrid).

Mr Cunningham's sister-in-law, Mrs Norma Cunningham, aged 27, and her daughters Samantha, aged 9, and Syreeta, aged 7, were killed in her flat in Kingsgate Estate, Dalston, last July. The younger girl was found drowned in the bath and her mother and sister were found stabbed to death.

The black British football player said in an interview in the Madrid newspaper, *Diario*, that the walls of the flat were marked with the initials of the National Front party, in metallic blue nail polish, and a phrase scratched on the wall of a bedroom read: "This is what we're going to do with all niggers".

He said police told him not to discuss what he saw when he returned to England with his brother and visited the flat immediately after learning of the multiple murder.

The National Front is very powerful in Dalston. Mr Cunningham said: "There are a lot of skinheads on the streets there, so I don't understand why Scotland Yard is not putting as much effort into investigating in that direction as it is in others. But then, it is also true that there are a lot of members of NF in the police."

If it had been three white persons killed and if the initials "B P" (Black Power) had been written on the wall they'd have already found the criminal."

Jewelry theft

Police yesterday were hunting thieves who stole £30,000 of gems from a jewelry shop in South Molton Street, in the West End of London, yesterday. The thieves used keys they had stolen earlier from the home of the shop's owner.

The house of cards

Demolishing the wonder homes

From Tim Jones, Croft, Gower Peninsula

Home next winter for Mr Philip Groves and his wife, Mairiwen, and their daughter will be a caravan on the Gower Peninsula buffeted by the strong winds which will whip off the wild Atlantic rollers. For the Airey home in which they have lived for 34 years has been condemned as unfit by Swansea City Council and is to be demolished.

Seven other families in the picturesque West Glamorgan village of Croft are also to be moved out of their homes because of the weaknesses which threaten to bring down the reinforced concrete slabs crusting to the ground. Mrs Groves, 57, and the other householders learned that their houses were dangerous on a hot sunny day in July, 1981, when a council minibus pulled up outside their semi-detached properties and a council official stepped out to tell them the bad news.

Mrs Groves said: "It was a terrible shock to learn that the house in which I have lived

for 34 years is to be demolished.

"We should be paying £18.20 in rent, but the council has allowed us to keep to the old rate because the houses are condemned. Until the structural troubles were pointed out, our main complaint was the cold and the cost of heating. There is

no insulation and we have to pay £12.20 a week for coal just to heat the living room."

A few doors away, Mr Hardie Jones and his wife, pensioners, are faced with the prospect of paying rent again for the first time in nine years. They realized an ambition by purchasing their home and have saved a lot of money on improvements.

Double-glazed windows keep out the cold and fresh paint gives the house the stamp of an owner-occupier. His wife said: "We do not want to say much other than it has come as a huge shock and I do not want to leave the village where I was born."

There are more than 25,000 Airey homes in Britain and their structural faults are causing concern to local authorities throughout the land. The problem has been caused because the metal pipes which form the central core of the support pillars are expanding and rusting, causing the cracks to flake and crumble.

Mrs Groves said: "Apart from the fact that the houses have always been cold, there is no obvious sign that anything is wrong with them. But on a quiet day, when the wind is not blowing, you can hear the house crackling. Some of the concrete slabs are now only hanging on wires."

"We should be paying £18.20 in rent, but the council has allowed us to keep to the old rate because the houses are condemned. Until the structural troubles were pointed out, our main complaint was the cold and the cost of heating. There is

Compulsory interviews may precede divorce

From Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Divorcing couples may be obliged to discuss custody of children and access to them with welfare officers before court hearings, under proposals being considered by an interdepartmental committee of civil servants.

City sources say that the initial cash payment the Government will receive from two of the three bidders if their offers are accepted will be no more than £100m, less than a quarter of British Gas's valuation. That figure could rise in years to come as production rises.

Ministers are furious at the way British Gas has left them with an unpalatable political decision by putting an initial valuation they feel is based on absurdly optimistic assumptions about the future course of oil prices and the level of reserves in the field.

If they go ahead now, they will be open to accusations of selling the field at a knockdown price. After the Amersham and Brimley share issues, one over-subscribed, the other under-subscribed, the Government is aware that denationalizing energy assets is a political minefield. There is speculation that the Wytch Farm disposal may now be dropped until after the election.

It is studying evidence from about ten centres in the country where pilot schemes have been running, the most well known of which is the family courts conciliation service at Bristol.

Despite the proven success of schemes such as Bristol's in solving disputes on custody, access, and finance and cutting court costs, it seems likely that given the constraints on public expenditure, the committee will favour an extension of the in-court conciliation schemes, where counselling is offered at a much earlier stage.

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It is studying evidence from about ten centres in the country

Onslow's gaffe strains relations with Harare

From Stephen Taylor
Harare

Mr Cranley Onslow, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, flew out of Harare on Saturday leaving both government and civilian circles disconcerted by Whitehall's new hardened view of Zimbabwe.

Although reassurances that Britain is not about to pull the military and economic aid rug from under Zimbabwe's feet seem to have been accepted here, the air of strain over the visit was not eased by a diplomatic gaffe by Mr Onslow at a public meeting.

The Zimbabweans were offended in the first place that he had been briefed to consult Mr Ian Smith, the Republican Front leader and former Prime Minister, in the process of reviewing policy towards Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

Questioned critically on this matter at a meeting on Thursday night, Mr Onslow concluded by reassuring his listeners: "I am glad to say relations between Britain and Rhodesia are excellent."

This point and others in Mr Onslow's address to the Britain-Zimbabwe Society were seized upon by *The Herald* newspaper, which clearly felt he had been more equivocal than he ought over South African attempts to undermine Zimbabwe. The headline over the front page report read: "SA seeking peace" says UK envoy.

At a press conference before leaving Harare Mr Onslow defended the decision to see Mr Smith, as well as other members of the white community, and denied it implied approval of Mr Smith's opinions on Zimbabwe.

Women crushed

Five women died yesterday and more than 30 people were injured in a sudden crush caused as a gate was opened at Harare airport just before the arrival of Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, for an official visit. The tragedy was not noticed by most of the thousands of people gathered at the airport.

Mr Smith's November meeting in London with Mrs Thatcher is however seen here as meaning something akin to that. It is also believed that the meeting contributed to the decision to reappraise relations with Harare.

Allegations of human rights violations made by Mr Smith and others and supported by some evidence have had hardline conservatives in Britain who were suspicious of the independence settlement from the start, calling for all aid to be suspended.

Local officials are confident after Mr Onslow's visit that that will not happen. It is understood that there is no question of the 102-man British military training contingent being withdrawn, although it will probably be run down by about 50 per cent over the next year as more Zimbabwean military trainers emerge.

The question of assisting Zimbabwe to rebuild the air force shattered by sabotage explosives last July is less clear cut. The Government will have difficulty buying the Hawker Hunter fighters it wants to replace those destroyed at Thornhill air base but Britain is unlikely to provide the vital

ground maintenance staff requested.

This is being explained as a consequence of a shortage of qualified personnel in Britain but it will probably be seen here as a sanction arising from reports that white air force officers suspected of involvement in the sabotage have been tortured.

Harare was decked out in welcoming flags, banners and posters yesterday to greet the arrival of Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, and crowds lined the road from the airport to the capital.

The welcome for the Chinese leader, who is on the eighth leg of an African tour, was particularly warm because China gave strong backing to the ruling Zanu (PF) Party in the early days of the guerrilla war.

At a dinner for Mr Zhao last night Mr Mugabe said no man had helped his party more.

• LUSAKA: On Saturday, Mr Zhao accused South Africa of carrying out acts of sabotage and aggression against neighbouring countries and called for mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria Government (Reuters reports).

Speaking at a Zambian state banquet held in his honour at a Lusaka hotel, Mr Zhao said South Africa's white-minority Government was fighting a last-ditch battle against approaching independence in Namibia and against its own black majority.

"It repeatedly carries out political subversion and economic sabotage against and even launches armed raids and military interventions into neighbouring countries, thus disrupting peace and stability in southern Africa", he said.

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rule of his brother, and selling contaminated food. Mr Sadat said: "The family fortunes now amount to about 1,800,000 pounds at the most. If these other millions are true then I am ready to sign a paper right now handing them over on behalf of my family."



Sadat challenges his accusers

Mr Ismat Sadat, brother of the late Egyptian President, addressing the judges at his resumed trial on corruption charges in Cairo yesterday. In an impassioned speech from the prisoners' enclosure, punctuated by loud applause from several members of his family, Mr Sadat invited the state to find and take back the millions of Egyptians pounds he is accused of swindling, but declared he had nothing like the fortune he is alleged to have amassed (Reuters reports).

He pleaded not guilty to a 24-count indictment which said he and his family had piled up ££124m (about £900m) through fraud, black market dealing, peddling influence during the

courtroom when Mrs Ihsan Shafie, a woman lawyer unconnected with the case, jumped up to denounce Mr Sadat and his family. "I am speaking on behalf of the people", Mrs Shafie said.

A defence lawyer threatened to withdraw from the case unless Mrs Shafie was silenced and spectators were ordered to stop bursting into applause after every speech.

The case has been strongly pictured in the Egyptian press as symptomatic of the corruption which allegedly reigned in the later years of President Sadat. It was brought under the "law of shame" enacted by the late Egyptian leader to combat corruption.

Up roar broke out in the packed

Lebanon crisis

Muslim daggers drawn with Muslim

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Seven weeks of fierce battles in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli have dragged Syria into the quagmire of Lebanese sectarian struggles, anti-Syrian sentiments and the tangled mess of Lebanon's political rivalries.

In the case of Tripoli, it has been Muslim fighting Muslim in the bizarre web of alliances created since the civil war of 1975. On one side are Muslim Alawites, of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party headed by Mr Nasrullah al-Khatib.

Alawites are serving a life sentence. It was their second encounter since Mr Antonov's arrest last autumn on suspicion of complicity in the plot. The meeting took place in Rome's Rebibbia prison.

A decision about Mr Antonov's arrest is now not expected before the end of the week.

After their first encounter in November, the Turkish press published reports alleging that Aca apologized to Mr Antonov for involving him but said he could not avoid doing so. Aca was said to have addressed him as the name Bajram, which he claimed was the code-name used by Mr Antonov. The reports said Mr Antonov had never seen Aca before.

• Double premiums: Black motorists with a leading South African insurance firm will have to pay double the premiums paid by white drivers from next month.

Mr Peter Moss, deputy general manager of the Johannesburg-based Aegis insurance company, said this weekend:

"There is nothing racialistic in our attitude. Our statistics show that black people, including Indians and Coloureds, claim more money than they pay.

soon after the Syrians arrived in 1976 and lived in Paris until 1980. When he returned he began to organize opposition against the Alawites and Syrians in Tripoli.

Since then Mr Mokaddam has managed to gain the support of minor left-wing Muslim groups in Tripoli and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as well as other fundamentalist Muslim groups such as the "Soldiers of God" and the "Islamic Unity Movement". Pro-Iraqi Baathists, long

opposed to the Syrian regime, have also thrown in their lot with Mr Mokaddam.

The Alawites have been despised by the Sunnis for centuries because of their belief that Ali, the son of the Prophet Muhammad, is the more important "Messenger of God".

Sunni Muslim opposition to the Syrian Army's presence in Tripoli, whose population of 500,000 is predominantly Suni, was further ignited by the Syrian Army's crackdown of the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood organization.

Mr Mokaddam, aged 47, was often described as Tripoli's Robin Hood during the Lebanon civil war when his militia ruled the city, forcing the rich to feed the poor. He left Tripoli

marks the day Mr Mokaddam created the militia.

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The FT calls it 'the business news-story of a lifetime'

How the end of a monopoly brings a new beginning to the world's largest corporation.

Over the next year, American Telephone and Telegraph will give up its monopoly control of America's telephone service.

A giant corporation which today employs a million people, and has assets greater than Exxon, Mobil and General Motors put together, is splitting itself into pieces. The search is on for new markets all over the world.

Two FT writers have been working inside AT&T to research "the business news-story of a lifetime." They wanted to know what shape the new company will take, who its competitors will be, and what the changes mean for world telecommunications.

The answers are contained in a series of exclusive articles which begin in the FT today. Can you afford to miss them?

No FT...no comment.

Argentina exploits the Cuban connexion

From Zoriana Pysarwsky, New York

Latin American politics, jolted by the Falklands war, is settling back into its old complexities, but Argentina remains defiant. Not only are the United States' Buenos Aires is pursuing its newly found friendship with Nicaragua and Cuba, with a vengeance.

The most striking example of this policy will be the presence of Señor Juan Ramón Aguirre Lanari, the Argentine Foreign Minister, at a meeting of the executive body of the non-aligned countries which begins today in Managua to discuss the strife in Central America and provoke memories of the Falklands war.

Nicaragua, seeking to undermine the regional gathering that endorsed United States policy in Central America last autumn, called for the meeting knowing the non-aligned countries provide it with its most sympathetic forum. Despite intense lobbying by Washington against the Sandinist Government, it won a diplomatic victory by winning a two-year term on the Security Council, a measure of Third World support.

The meeting also comes in

Crime wave

worries Russians

Moscow (Reuters) — The Soviet Union's top law enforcement officer has expressed alarm about the lack of public order in some parts of the country and said that people are deeply disturbed by the activities of criminals.

In an article yesterday in *Pravda*, Mr Alexander Rekunov, Procurator-General, said: "Any indulgence towards malicious criminals cannot be tolerated".

Mr Rekunov made special mention of hooligans, drunkards, speculators, grafters, embezzlers and people who disrupt production. He said that punishment for vehicle thefts and small-scale robbery would now be more severe.

The Procurator-General said that in the city of Gorky, east Moscow, residents complained that it was dangerous to walk in the streets at night.

He criticized the Gorky authorities for complacency and said several policemen and law officials had been punished for not carrying out their duties.

Law and order has been a major theme of the Soviet media since the new party leader, Mr Yuri Andropov, launched a big campaign against corruption and petty crime.

Last month, the leadership announced longer prison terms.

In his *Pravda* article, Mr Rekunov said: "Instances of covering up crimes are persisting in the organs of internal affairs".

He said that in Georgia higher penalties for burglary had justified themselves and that other republics had adopted similar measures. Criminals had often been restored to their former status in society. In future, people who ignored court decisions banning certain individuals from particular posts would be prosecuted. Habitual criminals should feel the full weight of Soviet legal retribution and tougher measures were now being taken against them, Mr Rekunov said.

over the Falklands to bring Britain to the negotiating table. For that purpose Argentina needs Cuba, the leader of the non-aligned and an ally and protector of Nicaragua.

In Managua Señor Aguirre Lanari will be attempting to lay the groundwork for unqualified support for negotiations from the non-aligned movement when it holds its summit in Delhi in March.

After the release of authoritative reports of CIA operations to subvert the Sandinist Government, the military, consistently issuing warnings of imminent aggression, not only feel vindicated but has enough fuel in its propaganda war with Washington to make the non-aligned meeting more than a success.

For propaganda reasons Argentina's attendance gains in significance. Señor Aguirre Lanari's participation pays back a debt incurred during the Falklands conflict, when Nicaragua sounded one of the more unequivocal voices of support.

Nicaragua in a sense has ploughed the path the Argentine military regime is following in reinforced international support.

The meeting also comes in

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Last week an Argentine foreign ministry delegation held

consultations in Havana to

outline an offensive for those

members that chose to give

either their tacit or outright

support to Britain in the UN

General Assembly last

November.

The hope is that by the next

General Assembly Britain's

diplomatic influence over the

Caribbean countries and mod-

erate Arabs will have waned

and the international pressure

for negotiations, now somewhat

ambiguous, will be nearly

absolute. Thus Washington's

vote of support in the General

Assembly is accepted. But

keeping the US in abeyance is

strategically wiser.

At stake for Denmark is its

position as the European

Community's biggest fish ex-

porter. Employing 100,000

people, it is the world's third

largest exporter after the United

States and Japan. There are

15,000 Danish fishermen at sea,

the same number of people

employed ashore and a further

70,000 working in auxiliary

industries.

Although representing only

1.5 per cent of Denmark's gross

domestic product, fishing plays

a more important role in

Denmark's economy than in

that of any other EEC nation.

The common fisheries policy,

agreed by Denmark's EEC

partners last month, offered

Britain, the biggest EEC fishing

nation, 35 per cent of the total

catch in Community waters,

allowing Denmark about 23 per

cent, roughly 7 per cent less

than it had demanded.

According to the Danish

Fishery Industry Export Associa-

tion, the policy as it stands

would have cost Denmark more

than 7,000 jobs and at least

1,000,000 kroner (27m) a year in

lost exports.

Denmark exports fish worth

7,000,000 kroner a year, 85 per

cent of it for human consump-

tion, mainly top quality white

fish such as plaice and cod,

which reaches the centre of

Europe in time to be sold the

following day, thanks to an

efficient distribution system.

The remainder is industrial fish.

Denmark is today the main

exporter of fish to West

Germany and the Benelux

countries as well as dominating

the British, French, Swiss and

Italian markets.

At the root of the controversy

with Britain are questions of

cost-effectiveness and structure.

Denmark's fishing fleet of 7,000

boats is almost wholly privately

owned by the skippers them-

selves. While British fishing

boats are normally manned by

eight men, the Danes have

crews of four who share 50 per

cent of the total catch value, the rest going to running costs and

reinvestment.

It is the size of the catch

which determines the earnings

of Danish fishermen, who can

earn up to £20,000 in a

successful year.

Since 1975 Esbjerg, which is

Denmark's biggest fishing port,

has modernized and halved its

fishing fleet to 315 vessels. It

had just begun to feel more

optimistic about the future.

Fifty per cent of Esbjerg's 1,300

fishermen's catches feed the

port's three fishmeal plants, one

of which is the biggest in the

EEC.

At the heart of Danish fishing

organizations' criticisms of the

common fisheries policy is their

conviction that it transfers

fishery quotas from efficient

industries to those less capa-

ble of effectively processing

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to pay the bill.

Mr Olof Palme's recently

elected socialist Government

today presents an austerity

budget aimed at correcting the

imbalance in the Swedish

economy. The budget is un-

likely to find favour with either

the party's left wing or the

powerful union movement.

The budget statement by Mr

Kjell-Olof Feldt, the Finance

Minister, cuts state subsidies to

Kirk draws
loses
sight of
issues

The Times Profile: The House of Indira Gandhi

The family plot at No 1 Safdarjang Road

Indira Nehru Gandhi's great-grandfather was a police chief in the service of the last Moghul emperor of India. Her grandfather was a successful lawyer who sent his son to Harrow and later exchanged English plimsolls for coarse nationalist homespun. Her father was chosen by Mahatma Gandhi to rule free India and was prime minister for 17 years.

She herself does so for a salary of £140 a month, plus perks. Her taciturn younger son, Sanjay, is sobering to reflect, might have inherited her chair. Her difficult elder son, Rajiv, took his place at her side. Her jealous daughter-in-law, Maneka, persons non grata at court, broods on the sidelines. This is the House of Nehru, the phenomenon of Indian politics, the power of Indian politics, the phenomenon of Indian politics, the power of Indian politics.

Mrs Gandhi herself is now entering the fourth year of her fourth premiership, her fifteenth year in power. She is fit, lean and active, but she is 65 and it is reasonable to consider the question of succession. India's democracy is, after all, a singular one, with its elements of autocracy and dynasty.

There is some resentment of this, but no strong opposition because it meets a yearning in the Indian psyche. As *The Times of India* put it in 1981, "India needs an emperor or empress. People crave an individual to whom they can entrust their destiny."

The Nehru family have always considered themselves special, a cut above. They have enjoyed the advantages of apartness, free of the shackles of caste and regional and linguistic loyalties. Indian but also outward-looking, well-off Kashmiri Brahmins, broadminded, western-educated patricians. Nehru quipped that he was India's first English prime minister.

There was no question of the strong-willed Indira submitting to orthodox arranged marriage. Feroze Gandhi, a Parsi, proposed in Paris and bestowed on her a surname of inestimable value - there is still a belief, both within and outside India, that Indira is related to the Mahatma.

The Gandhins (Feroze died in 1960) had two sons: Rajiv married Sonia, an Italian he met at Cambridge (and his mother loves Italian cooking); Sanjay married Maneka, a Sikh model who liked wearing jeans, considered racy in India.

Indira ran her father's home during his premiership, and while it is arguable whether he consciously prepared her for power (and she denies that he did), her years as chatelaine were a unique apprenticeship.

She is, of course, quite different from the idealist who ruled in the first flush of independence and delighted in the debates that rolled over the Lok Sabha's Westminster green benches. Her lonely, and uncertain upbringing with an adored mother who died young, and a frequently absent father, left her insecure, mistrustful, intolerant of criticism, fiercely determined to be independent, to dominate. No one ever pushed her around and no one outside her family has grown close to her. She has never been hamstrung by ideology or policy.

After the Congress Party chiefs made her premier in 1966, believing her pliable, she singlemindedly constructed a political keep and moat, concentrating power in her own hands, reducing the importance of cabinet, parliament and states. She made the Congress her instrument, undermining its role as national institution and democratic bulwark. She set up her own, often incompetent satraps to lead the

states. Nothing has been allowed to grow strong enough to threaten her.

Indira is India, India is India", went the slogan of the 1970s, the synthesis of herself and country, symbolizing her coronation and her belief that she embodies the people's will. Her popularity has always been her ultimate comfort. To millions, as she says, she is known as "Mother".

Mrs Gandhi presides over an unusual experiment in mass democracy in a land of 720,000,000, seven-tenths of whom are illiterate. She is shrewd in a way her father was not, with an acute sense of *Realpolitik*. She has never had any illusions about the venality of many politicians, or of the nature of Indian politics. Caste, for example, is an ineradicable part of society's fibre, a force for order and stability in spite of its rivalries and injustices, and is therefore part of the currency of politics, supplying ready-made interest groups. Inevitably, grand western and Nehruvian notions of democracy are digested by Indian massive ness and tradition.

Last week she was shaken by a fat film star



India's ruling dynasty: (top row, left to right) Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs Vijaya Pandit, (second row) Sanjay Gandhi, Maneka, (bottom) Indira Gandhi

Adrian George

The row between the two Mrs Gandhis has started a sordid little war conducted by diatribists among their supporters. Lurid pamphlets are going the rounds, and much of the scurrilous is directed at Maneka's ambitious mother, Mrs Anand. Maneka cannot be attacked with full force: she is, after all, a member of the family, and so is her son.

Indira Gandhi recently stopped publication of a book called *Son of India*, a tribute to Sanjay, because it contained a vituperative attack on Maneka and her mother written by an old friend of the Nehru family. This was unusual in such a book - but the attack was published in the *National Herald*, the paper Nehru founded.

By now Mrs Gandhi has grown used to the often foolish actions of those who try to please her. There is around her a treachy sycophancy, her arrivals and departures celebrated by obsequious *chamshas*, shoelickers who, as more than one of her chief ministers has said, "owe everything to God and Mrs Gandhi".

Loyalty is paramount. Mrs Gandhi has talked often of India's reserves of brawn power and talent of all kinds, but her reign has been marked by her employment of many mediocre men, for whose mediocrity she herself has contempt. Afraid to allow capable men to grow, and perhaps threatened by her, she has given preference to third-rate, but loyal men. Such people have been imposed on state governments and have been notable for their inefficiency and corruption. Mrs Gandhi's disservice to her people. And the people are becoming increasingly resentful as the south their elections showed.

She has a rich guru her enemies call Rasputin

Mrs Gandhi remains as tigerish as ever, rounding on those who criticize her family, her cubs, seeing attacks on her appointees as personal. The old sensitivity remains.

She works with a small, discreet staff. What sort of influence those in her circle have can only be a matter of speculation. No one really knows, for example, the role of the rich: Yoga teacher, guru, arms maker and piano owner Swami Brahmacari, a striking, bearded figure in white muslin, carrying a white handbag who has been close to the family for years and is known to the Prime Minister's enemies as Rasputin.

Mrs Gandhi shares her father's pride in the Nehru family's place in History, as natural rulers. But she never had her father's dreams, has never been a reformer. Perhaps her survivor's instinct has told her of the dangers in trying to change things quickly in this extraordinary land. Perhaps she feels tenure is enough.

The trademark blaze of white in her hair grows larger, and perhaps Mrs Gandhi grows more reflective for since Sanjay's death she has been more frequently to temples. But her energy and indefatigability are undiminished. Elections, especially put the glint of battle into her eye. A such times, not only her party, but also her family and her name are on trial and have to be fought for. And Indira Gandhi is nothing if not fighter.

Trevor Fishlock

Court of Appeal

Law Report January 10, 1983

Court of Appeal

Time bar excluded by agreement

Artificial tax avoidance scheme fails

D/S A/S Idaho v Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co Ltd

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Kerr and Sir Sebag Shaw.

Judgment delivered December 14

Where an inter-club agreement and the Hague Rules were incorporated into a time charterparty, a settlement of cargo claims between owners and charterers pursuant to the inter-club agreement was not subject to the time-bar provision in article 3(6) of the Hague Rules.

The Court of Appeal so stated in allowing an appeal by charterers, D/S A/S Idaho, from the decision of Mr Justice Robert Goff on a case stayed by an arbitrator relating to a claim by the charterers against shipowners, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co Ltd.

Mr Anthony Hall, QC, and Mr Ian Miligan for the charterers; Mr Stewart Boyd, QC, and Mr Victor Lyon for the owners.

LORD JUSTICE KERR said that the appeal was a test case to determine an important issue which might arise whenever the inter-club New York Produce Exchange Agreement was incorporated into a time charter in the New York Produce Exchange form, which also incorporated the Hague Rules.

The issue was whether the settlement of cargo claims between owners and charterers pursuant to the inter-club agreement was subject to the time-bar in article 3(6) of the Hague Rules.

The judge had held that it was and that the charterers' claim was time-barred because they had instituted the arbitration claiming settlement under the agreement after the expiry of one year from the discharge of the goods. Was that decision correct or not?

By a charterparty dated March 21, 1975 on the New York Produce Exchange form, the owners chartered the *Strandmeadow* for a time charter trip to the charterers. Clause 55 of the charterparty provided for "cargo claims under this charterparty to be settled between owners and charterers under the inter-club New

York Produce Exchange Agreement".

The charterers in their points of claim had alleged, *inter alia*, that before April 1976, 1977 during the course of the voyage, a portion of the cargo was lost, damaged or destroyed by negligence or carelessness of the owners and that in a plane crash, his ruthlessness all but forgotten, he has been posthumously ennobled, hailed as "son of India", his image employed as a totem, his slogans shouted and never power.

Sanjay was politically crude,

contemptuous of political norms,

and with an instinct for power and the jugular. His youth energy and access to the core of power and patronage excited his Praetorian guard and assorted opportunists. Two and a half years after his death in a plane crash, his ruthlessness all but forgotten, he has been posthumously ennobled, hailed as "son of India", his image employed as a totem, his slogans shouted and never

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It would be wrong to be apocalyptic about this, for India is an ancient, resilient, unrevolutionary bulk with a strong self-steering component. Regional troubles, for example, tend to be compartmentalized and not infectious. Nevertheless the pre-eminence of the leader's personality over the system carries risks, and in this respect India has been weakened.

Mrs Gandhi's suspicious nature,

she once told her aunt, the distinguished Ambassador Mrs Pandit, once the High Commissioner in London, that she didn't

trust her) and pursuit of unchallengeable power have led to distortions and excesses. Her Emergency of 1975-77, a mistake and a failure, was an act of political survival; and the rise of Sanjay - club-chamberlain and mixer revealed a flaw in her style of management. Her lack of trust in others led her to rely only on those of her blood, however unfitted for power.

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**THE TIMES
DIARY**
Losing out

The Arts Council's disagreements over the proposed appointment of Michael Ritter, director of the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts, to succeed Sir Roy Shaw as secretary-general have lost the services of the man chosen to be drama director.

At the council meeting on December 13 which refused to confirm Ritter's appointment, the selection committee's recommendation that Peter Stevens, former general administrator of the National Theatre, should be drama director was never reached.

Peter Stevens, whose career began at the Nottingham Playhouse with John Neville and who was obliged to resign as director of the Stratford (Ontario) Festival by nationalists in 1981, has now withdrawn his candidature. "My appointment always depended very much on who would be secretary-general. With so much uncertainty as there I could not go on." He will be staying in his "easier" job as director of the London Tourist Board instead.

It's heard of spokespersons, but this is ridiculous: a sign in a north London bicycle cooperative reads "Wanted: Feminist bike."

Woman at war

While the Prime Minister assesses at first hand the effects of last year's war on the Falkland Islands, back in London two writers of a rather different persuasion are busy studying the campaign's impact on our own culture. Angela Carter, the feminist novelist, and Anthony Swift Barnett, author of *Iron Britannia*, are leading a seminar on January 25 at the Institute of Contemporary Arts.

Barnett's book is among the most critical of Mrs Thatcher in the present crop of Falklands literature. The and the "lessons" he draws from the war will be a world apart from her own.

He tells me that one issue he hopes will come up at the ICA is the importance of the Prime Minister to a woman. "It has been crucial to her success, but I am still not fully clear why. The image of her standing at the war graves will combine the elements of a bereaved widow and a victorious war leader - a very intoxicating combination."



Not so black

The recession is bringing a shine to stockbrokers' shoes. David McCann, until recently unemployed, tells me that his business as visiting to City offices is booming, and his brother have already taken on two more shoeblacks and thinks that by the end of the year they may be enough work for 20. To date they are visiting 34 offices, tiring shins at 75p each, and completing about 40 a day each.

News angle

Captain Kirk's landing on our shores has prompted this piece of nostalgia from John Cherry of Fidhur, who describes himself as an old Angle. "He reminds me that it is nearly a thousand years since we heard news similar to that of our navy 4 headline: 'Storms keep afloat in the Channel'." He offers the following as a maxim: "Plus ça change, plus c'est le (même) Temps."

y gum!

unexpected tribute to the Queen of Wales has come from the statal authorities in rigidly communist North Korea - a stamp bearing a portrait of her cuddling Prince William with the inscription, in gilding: "First Wedding Anniversary of the Prince and Princess of Wales". North Korea boasts a literally open mind. Its stamps commemorating great events in ice travel included those achieved by the "imperialist" United States.

I considered Robert Carr's closure of his Hintemann Hall restaurant a blow right below the belt, it having been my favourite in Britain. It is with little relish that I reveal what 1983 Good Food Guide, which went to press as the closure was imminent, will say about it when blished at the end of the month: "Robert Carr's meals are rarely satisfying as their looks, smells or textures promise; dogged by its own critics the genuine excitement of exotic combinations is often lost, a razzle-dazzle as garish as the ke-painted marbles in this hand-made old hall."

I must say I find this piece of distinctly overstated, and not surprisingly our restaurant critic, John Young, agrees with me.

PHS

The EEC must be our future

By Francis Pym

The Foreign Secretary replies to last week's Times series, Ten Years in Europe

The European Community is central to the policies of this Government, as it has been of all British governments since we entered. That is as it should be, for the Community is a western institution of fundamental importance, an essential complement to the Atlantic Alliance. By playing a full role, with Britain contributing wholeheartedly to the development of the Community, we help our partners and we help ourselves.

It is the perspective with which we need to approach the tenth anniversary of British accession. The celebration of anniversaries has become an obsessive modern habit, and the artificiality of making assessments at periodic intervals should put us on our guard against sweeping generalities. I was braced for a deluge of misleading statistics: but worse than that, I dreaded the old sterile debate about Britain's decision to enter the Community. Our focus should be on the future.

I have been pleasantly surprised. With only a few discreditable exceptions, comment has been thoughtful and constructive. The balance of opinion is clear: it has been a difficult decade, and there is still much to be done, but Britain's place is in Europe, and in the European Community.

The series of articles published in *The Times* under the title "Ten Years in Europe" has been particularly helpful in widening the debate, especially with so many contributions from outside commentators.

There is a tendency in Britain and in the Community to react to pressure by turning upon ourselves. It can only be to the good to hear the comments and the legitimate and serious criticisms levelled, for example, by Robert Muldoon and by Sonny Ramphal.

I do not want to comment on each article - but I cannot allow Peter Shore's dispiriting effort to pass unremarked. It saddens me more than I can say to see a politician

billed as "Labour's chief economic

spokesman" striding backwards through the anniversary, still fighting the referendum campaign of 1975. The bitterness of years is distilled in his absurd description of the thumping 2-1 referendum majority "as clear but reluctant 'yes'". Harold Wilson described the same event as "a free vote, without constraint, following a free, democratic campaign conducted constructively and without rancour. It means that 14 years of national argument are over".

Will that they were. The Peter Shore, who have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing, do a grave disservice to their country by making indeterminately over the ashes. Our work in the Community is hampered at every turn by this dismal chorus. "Withdrawal", we are told, "need entail no sacrifice. And pigs have wings". Peter Shore's "alternative trade arrangements" are no real alternative. In a race to see which European country can erect the highest trade barriers most quickly and out-devane its partners, Britain would be the sure loser.

And what is the point of continually asserting that European cooperation can better be achieved outside the Community when no one here in Europe - or at least no one else on this side of the Elbe - agrees with that view? It is not only governments like Herr Kohl's and Signor Fanfani's which attach the highest importance to developing and strengthening the Community. But fellow-socialists of Peter Shore's like President Mitterrand do the same. And the new socialist government in Spain has no higher aspiration than to join.

I am emphatically with Helmut Schmidt when he says it is time we

policy, on transport policy, on ways of helping innovative industries...

I am particularly concerned that we should help to regenerate the European industrial base through fuller exploitation of the opportunities of our common market, for example by removing remaining barriers to trade and liberalizing services, and by promoting a European-scale approach where this is appropriate.

This will be a matter of priority in the German Presidency which has just begun, and an Internal Market Council has been arranged for February 1 to carry forward such ideas.

This must be an important part of the answer to the appalling problems of unemployment which afflict all Community countries, and which rightly absorb so much of our attention, collectively and individually.

Third, we must strengthen the external role of the EEC, enabling us to act as a united and responsible force in world affairs, an effective partner of the US, and a respected contributor to international covenants.

I share many of Sonny Ramphal's concerns about the Community's impact on developing countries. We are pressing a number of ideas to make Community aid more effective and to put the impending renegotiation of the Lomé Convention to good use.

Britain's first decade of Community membership has been hard, and often frustrating. The Community itself is at a difficult phase in its development. But these are reasons to redouble our efforts to make a success of our membership and to bring about sensible changes in the Community's operation, not reasons to lose heart. In a world beset by resurgent nationalism, protectionism and economic problems which are likely to persist, the Community has become more important than ever.

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Gerald Kaufman

Whitlaw should break his promise

The Hon Gwendolen Fairfax informed Miss Cecily Cardew "I never travel without my diary. One should always have something sensational to read in the train."

Not having time to keep a diary, on my weekend train journey to Manchester for my constituency advice bureau I took the next most sensational reading I could think of, namely *The Hansard* containing this Parliament's debates on immigration.

Even after studying these documents I was, most unfortunately in no position to provide authoritative guidance for women constituents who wanted to know what their prospects might be of bringing their husbands or fiancés here to join them from the Indian subcontinent or elsewhere. However, I was in no worse position than the Home Secretary himself. Defeated in last month's parliamentary debate, required for the past 10 days to operate the immigration rules that Parliament rejected, and obliged to bring forward new regulations before the end of February, Mr Whitlaw lacks even the faintest idea of how to resolve his dilemma.

The present Home Secretary's troubles began just under five years ago, on January 31, 1978, when Mrs Thatcher, desperate to win the Ilford North by-election, played the racialist card by declaring on the *World in Action* television programme that Britons were afraid of being "rather swamped" by people of a different culture. Poor Mr Whitlaw, whom of course Mrs Thatcher did not trouble to consult, was then required to turn these prejudices into a policy.

Most of the ragbag, which appeared under the heading "Immigration and Race Relations" on page 20 of the "Tories" 1979 election manifesto had to be ditched as impracticable. The one commitment that was entirely fulfilled was: "We shall end the concession introduced by the Labour Government in 1974 to husbands and male-fiances".

Asking Parliament on March 10, 1980, to approve this change, Mr Whitlaw, in describing the new rules, ringingingly proclaimed: "We promised them".

Last month he asked Parliament to allow him to break his promise and, under stringent conditions, to permit the entry of some of these excluded spouses. The opposition parties declined to agree because, in changing the regulations that he introduced three years ago, he was actually making the situation even worse for certain women than under

the harsh rules then current. The Tory backbenchers who brought about the Home Secretary's defeat - an unappealing collection described accurately and feelingly by one Cabinet minister as "the Thatcher wing" of the party - voted against him because they believed this single and singular election promise, among the vast number of others that had been nonchalantly broken, ought to be kept. They want to stick to the old rules.

Mr Whitlaw, however, is unable to comply with their wishes. He himself has stated categorically that the new British Nationality Act requires an improvement for husbands and fiancés; and everyone knows that the European Court of Human Rights will force him to make a change if he does not do it voluntarily. There is no point in his introducing even more onerous restrictions, though that, no doubt, is the direction in which his baneful new Minister of State, the Thatcherite Mr David Waddington, will try to push him.

His rebel backbenchers, in addition to condemning him for going back on his party's election promises, have already made clear that they despise him for the manner in which he tried to appease them.

Mr Harvey Proctor, for example, described the rejected rules as "Draconian, authoritarian, blatantly discriminatory, unfair and unjust". Mr Nicholas Budgen called it a defective mechanism and said: "If it is enforced much harm will be done by it".

These MPs and their cronies want the manifesto promise and nothing but the promise. However, the great majority of Conservative MPs have twice voted, in November and again last month, to break the promise. Most Tory backbenchers will stand on their heads to oblige the Whips; but even this assemblage of aspirants to knighthoods still have some dignity left.

The Home Secretary now has the right to tell Mrs Thatcher, who sponsored him in Cabinet, the revised and rejected rules: "We have tried it your way, and we have failed. Now let us try it my way. Let us, without equivocation, restore to all women lawfully settled in Britain the right to be joined in this country by their husbands and fiancés". That proposition will be carried in Parliament without difficulty. It will also restore to Mr Whitlaw the reputation he values as a man of principle.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Ardwick.

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Max Beloff

How the Liberals could sink the SDP

At the beginning of what many people think will be an election year, it may be a good idea to look at some of the hopes and fears reflected in the daily gossip of party politics.

On the left there are fears that the weakness of the Labour leadership and the prominence of the party's internal divisions will give the Prime Minister an unmerited victory, as they would see it. On the right, there is the fear that the switching of soft Tory votes to the Alliance might allow the Labour hard core of perhaps 35 per cent of the electorate to emerge victorious, despite policies which would never command majority support.

Elsewhere we find apprehension of an indecisive result, producing a "hung" Parliament in which the increased complement of Ulster MPs, together with the Alliance and a few assorted nationalists, would make coherent government impossible, and lead quickly to yet another general election which neither the parties nor the nation could afford.

The Alliance leaders profess to see things differently. Having abandoned any hope of securing a majority themselves, they are relying publicly on using such a "hung" Parliament to bargain with one or other of the main parties to enact proportional representation. Privately they must be aware that this prospect is a political mirage, useful for garnering votes but bearing little relation to reality.

The Alliance itself is based on the false notion that the two-party system is an adventitious element of the British political system, and can easily be made to give way to a three-party system with a "centrist party" in the middle. The arguments against this idea are not only to be sought in Parliament, in the very seating arrangements of the two Houses but in the country at large.

As Bagehot pointed out, more than a century ago: "In London society the fundamentalists or crush them, Sadat used them and, if Mr Mubarak finally deserts America's role in the Middle East, he too may find that the more severely faithful of his Muslim population have their uses. For the present, they are lame, their power abated by imprisonment".

But Mubarak's followers emigrated to Ethiopia and then to Medina and the idea of emigration has developed along Egypt's fundamentalists who now "emigrate" into themselves. In a period of spiritual retreat - a state of weakness - many of them have shaved their beards. They are the ones whom the government will have to watch.

Their roots are entwined among many humiliations, the disaster of the 1967 war, the growing poverty of Egypt, the reliance of Sadat - and then of Mubarak - on American money. They see a government which lacks independence, they live among a people which has come to value material things in almost exact ratio to their scarcity; they try to inspire a population whose only entertainment comes from a television station which nightly portrays the drama of the middle classes and the romantic problems of young people whose lives are controlled and satisfactorily resolved by the size of dowries and the earning power of suitors.

In response to all this, the government can either watch the fundamentalists or crush them. Sadat used them and, if Mr Mubarak finally deserts America's role in the Middle East, he too may find that the more severely faithful of his Muslim population have their uses. For the present, they are lame, their power abated by imprisonment".

If the Liberals have done better in the share-out of constituencies with their SDP partners, it is because they have grasped the point that any successes must rest on getting individual constituencies to feel that in their case at least, the Liberals represent one of two, not three, serious contenders for the seat.

In contrast to this idea of the need for a centrist party to bring about reforms whose time has come and for which consensus can be obtained, Mr Brian Harrison in his recent remarkable book, *Peaceable Kingdom*, which should have been compulsory reading for all politicians, argues with much learning that the two-party system itself has been able to progress this for the last two centuries. Each government in turn has been forced to take middle opinion into account, and a series of illustrious statesmen, while faithful for the most part to their own parties, have contrived to

bring Britain through its crises without splits too dangerous to be tolerable within a parliamentary system.

The problem may be that some peculiarities of the present situation of the parties suggest that there are almost as many difficulties in this model in present-day circumstances as there are in the idea of the Alliance playing a constructive role in the next Parliament.

For this there are two reasons. The first, which has been with us for a long time, is that one of the two major parties is indissolubly connected with the trade union movement. And this is clearly reflected in the regional distribution of party support as revealed by the polls. It is because of its failure to break into the trade union world that the SDP has so bleak a future - irrespective of whether its leading figures regard themselves as centrists or neo-socialists. Very few of its present MPs can hope to be in the next House of Commons, and whatever the size of the Alliance contingent, it is clear that a large majority of them will be Liberals.

The second reason is that the likelihood that defence policy will be a major electoral theme is particularly ominous for the Alliance. CND activists make no attempt to conceal the fact that having won over the Labour Party, they feel they are close to success in the Liberal Party also. On the other hand, for obvious reasons, the SDP is more resistant to the siren voices from the Kremlin and the Labour Party itself is a subject for speculation.

It is possible to imagine many developments which might alter this picture. The Labour Party might contrive to put its weight and that of the trade unions behind an alternative economic policy sufficiently attractive to win over voters, rightly concerned about the appalling level of unemployment. Other domestic issues may emerge. But as of the beginning of 1983, a two-party contest of the traditional kind seems to be emerging from behind the smokescreen of multi-party charters.

Despite attempts to brand the Conservative Party as extremist or even fanatical, it would seem on most issues closer to the national consensus than its opponents. It is the Labour Party in its present mood that is the obstacle to the kind of underlying unity of purpose that has made the two-party system so fruitful in the past.

Lord Beloff is vice-chairman of the Advisory Board to the Conservative Research Department.

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Broadway: the shows that can't go on

\$150,000 (about £94,000) a year to maintain an empty Broadway theatre.

closed at a time when we have very few other hits."

Hits are what Broadway is all about and the only new blockbuster is *Cats*.

The forgotten names of last season's failures are still found on occasional billboards, names like *The First*, (which lost \$3m), *Little Me* (\$2m) and *Merrily We Roll Along* (\$1.8m).

In contrast, *Annie* made \$2.8m last season alone.

Broadway is trapped by the public's expectations of grand, expensive productions. It now costs to make into films. Unfortunately they

ticket (although for *Cats* it is \$45), which keeps many people away. The strong dollar has also deterred foreign visitors, who normally make up 10 per cent of Broadway audiences.

Broadway currently has 23 shows

- 27 more are scheduled to open by May 12 and there may yet be more. The number of new shows, therefore, should equal that of last season, if not exceed it.

But some say that ten or more current Broadway productions are on the point of closure and it is a sad fact that of seven musicals launched this season only *Cats* has survived.

"Sure, it's not good," Mr Sabin said. "We would do a lot better if we had some really credible critics. We haven't had one since 1972."

Christopher Thomas

should
promise

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LADY OF THE ISLES

There is nothing like seeing for oneself. Mrs Thatcher's surprise arrival in the Falklands may provoke all kinds of over-reaction but, at the heart of it, lies the fact that she will now be infinitely better equipped to assess future possibilities for the Islands and their inhabitants than she would have been simply on the basis of official briefings. Apart from anything else it can no longer be said that she and the Argentine leadership share a mutual, if contradictory, myth about the Islands which might deprive them both of rational decision making.

Port Stanley, Tumbledown, Darwin, the modest Island economy, the hopes and fears of a small agrarian community of "our people" - all this - including the Argentine mine fields and the manifest and unforgivable evidence of the invader's vandalism - are no longer myths. They are no longer mirages for Mrs Thatcher now. They are hard reality; and in a concrete sense will quite rightly be moulded into the Prime Minister's quartz-like determination to disabuse the world of any notion that just because Argentina goes on asserting its claim to sovereignty indefinitely, it will somehow be granted. Quite clearly, as long as Mrs Thatcher is Prime Minister, it will not.

When Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State, visited London last month, he was severely rebuked by Mrs Thatcher for suggesting that Britain would soon have to resume negotiations about the issue of sovereignty with Argentina. Any simple study of the recent past - as the Franks Report will probably also show next week - makes it clear that though there may be no hope of achieving some stable modus vivendi with Argentina if the Falklands sovereignty remains non-negotiable, there is actually no better hope of achieving greater stability even if the

SLOW ROAD OUT OF LEBANON

There was talk yesterday in Jerusalem of a possible "breakthrough" in the negotiations between Israel, Lebanon and the United States which resume today in the Lebanese town of Khalde. Any celebration would be premature, however. Even if it materialises, this breakthrough would be no more than agreement on an agenda. Seven months after the Israeli invasion, four months after the Palestinian fighters left Beirut, three and a half months after the inauguration of President Amin Gemayel, Lebanon remains an occupied country, with little prospect of early release.

Khalde itself, on the southern outskirts of Beirut, is still under Israeli occupation. So are the mountains of the Chouf which overlook it, and there the Israeli occupation has brought bloodshed to an area of Lebanon which, in the previous seven years of civil war, had largely escaped it. In the war of 1975 the Christians of the Chouf did not contest the local ascendancy of the Druze leader Kamal Jumblatt, and in return went unmolested by his partisans. Things have been different since the arrival of the Israelis and, in their wake, the Phalangist Christian militia. The Druze were realistic enough not to resist the Israeli blitzkrieg, but they have bitterly resisted the Lebanese interloper.

A seemingly parallel situation prevails in the north, under Syrian occupation. There the city of Tripoli has been racked for seven weeks by fighting between the Alawite immigrant minority

subject were to become negotiable. It was precisely because of that muddle in the past that the Argentines felt emboldened to invade a territory that the British were signalling they no longer wished to be responsible for.

The blandness of Mr Shultz's diplomatic approach may find this hard to comprehend. He is particularly in search of a South Atlantic strategic grouping which, behind the main theme, has the small percussive element of an American desire to get a settlement over the Falklands. With Argentina in its past, present and likely future state of endemic crisis, it would be anyway more prudent to select Brazil, Chile and possibly even Uruguay as the basic building blocks of such a strategic grouping. There is something sadly rotten in that state of Argentina which makes it all the more unrealistic to talk about sovereignty negotiations with her as though a mere concession of that kind to her hectoring and bullying over the Falklands could also miraculously cure the wild distempers which rage unchecked within.

The myth of their Malvinas is neither the cause of the Argentine crisis, nor would it be the cure. And the identity of the hostile stranger, so necessary for this collective condition, would revert merely from Britain to Chile or perhaps even Brazil as so often hitherto in Argentina's paranoid past.

However, there is more at stake in the South Atlantic than the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands. Britain's dependencies are scattered more widely towards Antarctica and form a crucial element in the composition of that region, whose Treaty is to be renewed in six years time. That will be a matter of careful diplomacy in which the Argentine position would be at a considerable disadvantage unless Buenos Aires shows itself capable of conducting business on a less bellicose basis. Given

(co-religionists of Syria's President Hafiz al-Assad) and the Sunni majority. The parallel is not complete, however. In the Chouf Israel's presence has exacerbated native Lebanese tensions; whereas Tripoli is largely the victim of extraneous conflicts for which it has the misfortune to provide a convenient arena (the whole tragic story of Lebanon in microcosm).

Tripoli is caught up in two separate quarrels concerning President Assad's régime. One is the battle with the Sunni majority in Syria, led by the Muslim Brotherhood. The other opposes Mr Assad to Mr Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The latter, never a docile protégé, has now shaken decisively free of Syrian protection and thrown in his lot with Mr Assad's Arab enemies - King Husain of Jordan and President Saddam Husain of Iraq, who favours working with the Americans to achieve an Arab-Israeli settlement. Thus Mr Arafat's Fatah organization is to be found fighting on the Sunni side in Tripoli, while Palestinian factions loyal to Syria are lined up with the Alawites.

Thus Tripoli at least could be at peace if only the non-Lebanese forces - Syrian and Palestinian - were withdrawn from it. Both have indicated their willingness to withdraw if requested to do so by the Lebanese government, but with one crucial condition: the Israelis must leave Lebanon first. The Israelis for their part are most unlikely to agree to this. Their view is that

an absence of bellicosity there is obviously much of mutual advantage that can be arranged.

In the meantime, Mrs Thatcher will find that "pressing the flesh" among the Falklanders who quite rightly regard her as their saviour will be no substitute for practical economic measures to equip the Islands for a future more in keeping with the plans laid out by Lord Shackleton in his Report. It would offend all accepted theories of prudent development economics to saturate a small archipelago with a scattered population with sudden munificence; and that should not be done. The case for a huge new airport is not proven; nor is it yet so certain that gradual civil air links will not be feasible with some of Argentina's neighbours, handled discreetly.

The application of careful economic stimuli, as defined by Lord Shackleton, should halt the rundown which has hitherto eroded the islanders' self-confidence even before the first Argentine boot landed on their shores. Part of that self-confidence, of course, must arise from the clearest possible commitment from Britain that they will not be let down again just because it is awkward to keep them going. But it will not be allayed simply by the spectacle of a satisfactory military effort if the economic back-up for the islanders makes no progress. The fact that the preservation of a British Falklands may be a considerable inconvenience is not an argument against its preservation.

When the Falklands telegraph broadcast the news that "The Prime Minister is here" there was only one Prime Minister it could be. That the meaning of Mrs Thatcher to the Falklanders is the measure of the commitment she had made to them; that is the measure of the responsibility which she, of all her Ministers, would be keen to live up to. She too has become a Falklander now.

Yours faithfully,
R. Y. CALNE
University of Cambridge Clinical School
Department of Surgery
Level 9
Addenbrooke's Hospital
Hills Road
Cambridge
January 5.

Control of foxes

From the Chairman of the Masters of Foxhounds Association

Sir, May I refer to the article on hunting by Richard North in your paper on January 4? As it is headed "in pursuit of the facts" it is important to get the facts that it is necessary to kill foxes correct. The reason that the fox population remains more or less constant, with local fluctuations, is that their numbers are controlled by man in his various capacities. Recognised foxhounds are expected by their farmers and landowners to be efficient in the control of the number of foxes each season.

Most of these hunts attain this objective and the foxes are not in the main then subjected to the alternative methods of control which, as Mr North indicates, involve more suffering and which incidentally occur in regions where hunting is impossible. Foxes do not perish in large numbers from natural causes, as is implied, and indeed often survive to a ripe age. Hunting does not seek to exterminate, or indeed decimate, the local foxes but to control them and disperse them to the broad satisfaction of rural communities.

In other words, if nuclear weapons have been a factor in keeping the peace, it is also the case that many other, and in Western Europe at least, more powerful factors have been at work.

It is, furthermore, in many respects misleading to refer to the present period as a period of peace only. It is as well a period of readiness and preparation for war. Technology has dispensed with popular mobilisation for war, but it leaves war a possible 15 minutes away at any time. Under circumstances of permanent armed mobilisation and possibly imminent war countries live in relentless insecurities.

Yours faithfully

R. E. WALLACE
(Chairman, Masters of Foxhounds Association)

Parson's Colgate
Boggerash
Gloucester
Gloucestershire
January 7.

LOOKING FOR RECRUTS

Now that police authorities are at last showing more enthusiasm for black recruits, lack of motive in those communities is the main reason for the perilously small proportion of black men and women coming forward. The inhibition is due partly to distrust of the police derived from experience or hearsay, and partly to cultural antipathies of a more general sort. Neither will be easily or quickly dispelled.

Of those of Asian, African or West Indian descent who, do apply, or would like to apply, to join the police many do not meet the educational standards that are set. Some do not meet those standards because they have not done justice to themselves at school: they are capable of the necessary achievement and in other ways would make suitable recruits. It is most desirable that the opportunity of police training should not be denied them.

Official advice was issued last year for identifying those potential recruits and offering extra training and education to bring them up to the required stan-

dards. Some police authorities are already trying that. The Metropolitan Police have introduced special training for "near misses" in the entry test so that they may later pass. The scheme has not so far been a success partly because no funds were available for grants or expenses. Derbyshire is trying a different tack. The police authority there is waiving formal qualifications for entry to the police cadet force, and selecting with an eye to other qualities and a freedom to include a generous proportion of blacks. All will be required to reach the educational and other standards before being accepted later as recruits to the police force proper.

Three considerations govern an initiative of that kind. The first is the need for more black policemen, to make forces more representative of the communities in which they keep the peace, and to reduce the suspicions and sense of grievance which ethnic minorities tend to have towards the police. The second is the avoidance of any lowering of

the scale and shape of the Derbyshire scheme ought to save it from that sort of resentment except at the worst extremities of racial prejudice. Racial quotas adopted as a matter of policy for the purpose of minority advancement are understandably suspect. But that is not the object of the Derbyshire cadet scheme. Its object is to improve the force's chances of getting the sort of manpower it needs to make an efficient job of its policing responsibilities. The scheme fits that purpose. It deserves every success.

Use of animals in the laboratory

From Professor R. Y. Calne, FRS

Sir, The public is remarkably ambivalent towards the treatment of animals. Most of us love animals but eat meat, wear leather and are happy to benefit from medical advances. Human lives are lost attempting to save animals in peril, yet the RSPCA sanctions the death of 200,000 unwanted and abandoned pets each year - more than ten times the number used in all United Kingdom laboratories.

These countries - Austria, Norway and Sweden - have in common institutions that allow wage rates to be determined by a set of social decisions rather than by restrictions on society's output. He might have broadened the group to include other countries which have been successful economically, e.g. West Germany and Japan, and which have also consciously developed ways of achieving cooperation and understanding on national economic objectives between Government, unions and employers.

There appears to be little concern when idealistic criminals claiming to represent the Animal Liberation Front, break in and steal in an attempt to prevent research as happened recently in this university (report, January 5). Are these men and women sufficiently idealistic to eschew when they are ill treatment with antibiotics to withhold insulin from their children should they become diabetic, to refuse open heart surgery to infants born with congenital heart disease or deny a life-saving kidney graft to a young sufferer from kidney failure?

Let there be no misunderstanding, the eradication of smallpox, the control of poliomyelitis, diphtheria and tuberculosis, the ability to cure most dangerous common infections, the successful repair of many heart defects, and the rehabilitation of thousands of patients suffering from kidney disease are possible solely because of experiments on animals.

Diabetes is treatable because insulin was discovered by Banting and Best in surgical experiments on dogs. The dog was also used to develop heart and transplantation surgery. If further medical advances are to be made, and there are many diseases that still cause suffering and death in the young, then the public must accept animal experimentation.

If progress in medicine is not desired - an unlikely supposition in a civilized society - then suppression of animal experiments should be brought about by democratic processes of Parliament, not criminal acts.

Yours faithfully,

R. Y. CALNE
University of Cambridge Clinical School
Department of Surgery
Level 9
Addenbrooke's Hospital
Hills Road
Cambridge
January 5.

Nuclear debate

From Professor James O'Connell

Sir, The argument has constantly been introduced - and again by Professor Pick (January 3) - that nuclear weapons have been a factor in keeping the peace in Europe for the last thirty years. It seems worthwhile to look at this argument in perspective.

To begin with, it seems reasonable to allow that such weapons, with their destructive power, may have contributed to restraining the countries of the two great alliances in Europe from attacking one another.

It takes greater provocation to go to war in the face of utterly destructive retaliation. Yet it is also the case that countries such as Britain and Germany, which a generation ago tried to devastate one another, have not only managed to avoid sources of conflict but have found good reasons for all sorts of co-operation.

Peace was consolidated as countries discovered that their interests converged. A perceived external military threat may have helped in forming the Western military alliance. But those historical factors that went into the making of the Common Market (as those that went into the unification of Germany in the nineteenth century) have been deeper and more pervasive than military considerations.

In other words, if nuclear weapons have been a factor in keeping the peace, it is also the case that many other, and in Western Europe at least, more powerful factors have been at work.

It is, furthermore, in many respects misleading to refer to the present period as a period of peace only. It is as well a period of readiness and preparation for war. Technology has dispensed with popular mobilisation for war, but it leaves war a possible 15 minutes away at any time. Under circumstances of permanent armed mobilisation and possibly imminent war countries live in relentless insecurities.

There are many other good reasons for hunting to continue, not least that the great majority of farmers and landowners welcome it, contrary to what the article suggests. The suggestion that foxes and other hunted quarry very seldom need culling is not true, nor would it be good for the species; without hunting there would be many less foxes, deer or hares permitted to be left unmolested in their breeding seasons.

Yours faithfully
R. E. WALLACE
(Chairman, Masters of Foxhounds Association)

Parson's Colgate
Boggerash
Gloucester
Gloucestershire
January 7.

M40 inquiry

From Lady Elton

Sir, The inflation rate of Cadbury's chocolate bars does not compare so "outstandingly well with postage inflation" between 1974 and the present as asserted by Mr Dominic Cadbury (January 4) when one considers that diverse hydrogenated fats are now used as substitutes for the traditional and more expensive cocoa butter. It is arguable that the stuff is not chocolate at all.

Yours faithfully,

MALCOLM WELLER
30 Arkwright Road,
Hampstead, NW3.

January 4.

Politic significance?

From Mr Alan Shelley

Sir, Yesterday evening I saw a nondescript saloon car of indeterminate colour in the Beaconsfield area. The registration plate letters were "SDP" followed after the number, by the suffix "Y".

No answer was apparent. The car in question was a left-hand drive model. Is this significant?

Yours faithfully,
ALAN SHELLEY,
White Cottage,
Beaconsfield Road,
Farnham Common,
Buckinghamshire.

January 4.

The Tory tradition

From Councillor Trevor Russel

Sir, Your excellent editorial "Tories

thirty years on" (January 5) should

finally demolish the new Conservative right's always-dubious claim to

somehow be the heirs to the 1952

Tory mantle. To those of us who

have drawn our Conservatism from

"Rob" Butler, the suggestion has

always seemed preposterous.

Yours faithfully,

TREVOR RUSSEL,
34 Colburn Way,
Station,
Surrey,
Suffolk.

January 5.

and the peace of the

approach, philosophy and policies.

In other words, the new Conservatism would be alien to every post-

war Tory government.

It will be interesting to see how

the historians of 2012 evaluate the

present administration's domestic

record, especially against its Tory

predecessors' performance. One

suspects the judgement will be harsh

- and rightly so.

Yours faithfully,

TREVOR RUSSEL,
34 Colburn Way,
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present administration's domestic



COURT CIRCULAR

ANDRIGHAM: January 9: Divine Service was held at Sandringham Church this morning.

The Rev J. W. Stott preached sermon.

Mr Charles Candy had the honour of being received by the Queen when Her Majesty decorated him with the Royal Victorian Medal (Gold).

Mr John Collings had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty decorated him with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

A service of Evensong, 15.00, for the life and work of Sir Ian Park, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, will be held on Wednesday, January 11, 1983, at 4.30 pm at the Church of St Clement Danes, Strand, London. Tickets will not be required.

Birthdays today

Sir Commodore Sir Vernon Brown, 4; Mr Justin Evans, 80; Mr A. J. Hall, 66; Mr Sidney Griller, 72; Mr Robert Marshall, 63; Mr Roy Foote, 75; Sir Gerald Reece, 86; Mr Stewart, 38.

Upcoming marriages

Mr Bruce Dundas and Miss S. C. Læselle

The engagement is announced between Bruce son of the Marquess of Marchioness of Zetland, of Richmond, Yorkshire, and Sophie, daughter of Mr and Mrs Giles Læselle, of London, SW4.

Mr M. C. Grieve and Miss N. H. Dyer

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of the Hon. and Lady Grieve of Belgrave, Escon, Edinburgh, and Nadine Mary, elder daughter of Mr and

Mr L. S. Dyer, of Mill House, West Malling, Kent.

Mr N. M. Baker and Miss P. A. Gray

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Michael, youngest son of Mr and Mrs E. G. Baker, of Hill House, Sudbury, Suffolk, and Julie Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Gray, of Kinsbourn Green, Arden, Hertfordshire.

Mr M. J. Court and Miss P. G. Dobie

The engagement is announced between Martin Jeremy, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. R. Court, of Douglas, Isle of Man, and Penelope, daughter of the Rev P. and Mrs Dobie, of Haiby, York.

Mr R. M. Coventry and Miss S. A. Murphy

The engagement is announced between Maxwell, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. W. Coventry, of Penyfford, Neston, Wirral, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. B. Murphy of Greenacres, Barnston, Merseyside.

Mr H. M. G. Braddell and Miss C. E. Haggas

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs L. H. Braddell, of Glenageary, Dublin, and Clare, daughter of Mr J. B. Haggas, of Otley, West Yorkshire, and Helen Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. E. Feather, of Athley, North Yorkshire.

Mr T. J. Corner and Miss H. E. Brown

The engagement is announced between Timothy John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Corner, of Winchester, Hampshire, and Helen Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. F. Brown, of Niton, Isle of Wight.

Mr R. A. Downes and Miss J. M. Ladd

The engagement is announced between Roy, son of Mrs Pip Downes, of Lee-on-the-Solent, and Captain Alan Downes, SO, RN, and Janet, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Ford, Childerholt Hall, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr M. Falcon and Miss K. Thistlethwaite

The engagement is announced between Michael, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Michael G. Falcon, of Epsom Old Hall, Norwich, and Katherine, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Thistlethwaite, of Donley Hall, Colchester.

Mr C. J. Fraser and Miss S. L. Gladwin

The engagement is announced between Kit, son of Mr and Mrs H. Fraser, of Monastic Castle, Verney, and Sarah Louise, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Ford, Childerholt Hall, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr A. P. M. Glass and Miss P. R. Hollingsworth

The engagement is announced between Paul, youngest son of Mr and Mrs S. Glass, of Farnham, Surrey, and Penny, younger daughter of Canon and Mrs F. L. Hollingsworth, of Beale, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Mr E. T. Gold and Miss C. M. Cunningham

The engagement is announced between Dr and Mrs Stephen Gold, of London, WI, and Clare Margaret, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs James J. Cunningham, of Westcott Barton, Oxfordshire.

Latest wills

Mr Arthur Bowden Askey, of West Sandringham, London, the comedian, estate valued at £266,828 net.

Mr Admiral George Kempthorne, MBE, of Chelmsford, Essex, late Deputy at Sandringham Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe, £55,57, left estate valued at £13,034 net.

Other estates includes (net) before a paid:

Winston Major Charles Parry, of Llanfrynn, Powys, £252,360

Jillcock, Mrs Constance Annie, of Bideford, Devon, £35,201

'Denationalizing' church poses new problems

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Church of England, which sometimes casts nervous glances in the direction of the English Roman Catholic Church, will be reassured to know that that body makes no claim to be the alternative national church.

The recent review of the English Roman Catholic infrastructure, produced by a committee under Cardinal Basil Hume, declares that the Second Vatican Council "in no way endorses the concept of a national church".

So severely has that principle been applied in the course of the review that the proposals that emerge substantially "denationalize" the structure, rooting it in local, that is to say, diocesan, churches.

Protest have already been heard that this will stop in its tracks the fruitful development of such "national" Roman Catholic bodies as the Justice and Peace Commission or the Racial Justice Commission, two bodies with many admirers (and also many critics) inside and outside the Roman Catholic community.

The review does not reject entirely the possibility of national structures, but requires that they be expressions of diocesan structures. These are at present somewhat lacking.

and until they are in place and functioning, the intention is that the only official national body will be the Episcopal Conference of England and Wales.

Even that will be no more than an intermediate structure, augmenting the fundamental modes of the church as a "local" church and a "universal" church.

Second Vatican Council theology, the review body stated, locates the church's manifestation in time and space as the people in community headed by the bishop. These communities, and these bishops, add together throughout the world into the universal church, headed similarly by the Bishop of Rome, the universal primate.

Dioceses are thus the fundamental units; national groupings of dioceses reflect a sociological and historical necessity rather than a deep ecclesiological truth.

These first principles have been reverted to largely because the earlier attempt to produce a national infrastructure was judged a failure. The flaw was said to be neglect of the "local" church as the real unit, the review places great emphasis on the need to build upwards from local churches with an invigorated sense of community.

The structure now proposed for demolition consists of a series of national commissions, one for each area of operation, whose membership was a mixture of bishops, lay and clerical experts, and allegedly representative lay people.

They were appointed rather than elected, and it was never quite clear what they were supposed to do, or what their relationship was supposed to be with their parent body, the bishop's conference.

There is no representative lay body in the Roman Catholic Church, and he review hopes there could be, once the dioceses have developed representative structures of their own.

The review body, having asked radical questions and suggested radical answers as far as it went, has left some radical questions still waiting to be asked, not least about the full consequences of eschewing the concept of a national church.

Is the emerging national identity of "English Roman Catholicism" a mistake? Is the "national" nature of the Church of England to be made a further obstacle to the ecumenical goal of full mutual communion? Or is there an implied recognition that there is one "national" church already, and one is all there is room for?

And even more serious questions arise about the concept of the "local" church as a community gathered round a bishop.

It is not obvious that any real meaning attaches to the word "community" applied, for instance, to the Roman Catholic diocese of Portsmouth, not untypical of others, which includes the southern part of the city of Oxford, the Channel Islands, Portsmouth and Bournemouth.

There is a further difficulty in basing a renewal of structures on an idealized concept of the church, for it is bound to start from the untrue assumption that the local Christian community is confined to those of one denomination.

The "ideal" church, to which all baptised Christians belong, has not yet arrived, and even the Church of England no longer approximates to it.

"Pur" Second Vatican Council ecclesiology cannot therefore be applied, however neat its answers, applied to a situation full of anomalies, it could be destructive of the values it is trying to uphold.

The Roman Catholic Church's presence in England and Wales, and the structural problems it is having to face, are still overshadowed by the presuppositions of 1850, even if those presuppositions are no longer regarded as true; Cardinal Wiseman certainly seemed to think he was founding a "national" church, and it would be the only church that God would regard as such.

The local Roman Catholic bishops, established in their dioceses in 1850, could genuinely believe that the only local Christian community was their own. Most denominations thought like that then, and sometimes sound as if they still do.

But if a contemporary church chose to embark on a restructuring operation, appealing to first principles for its inspiration, it is not likely to be happy with the result if only half its received assumptions are examined anew, and not the whole of them.

It would be an interesting exercise if the Roman Catholic bishops were now to ask a committee of Anglican and Free Church composition to offer some outside, well-wishers' comments on their new scheme.

Memorably, the part of the Old Countess in *The Queen of Spades*, in which her acting and singing made an indelible impression. She also created roles in Bliss's *The Olympians* (1949) and Britten's *Gloriana* (1953).

She continued to make occasional appearances in small but significant parts throughout the 1960s in various British houses, as late as 1966 she created *Grandma* in Grace Williams's *The Parlour* with the Welsh National Opera.

She was married to the singer and producer Powell Lloyd, and was appointed OBE in 1977. She had a commanding stage presence and an imposing if not invariably steady voice.

Edith Coates as Carmen

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In 1945 she created the role of Auntie in *Peter Grimes* at Sadler's Wells, then was invited to be a member of the new resident company at Covent Garden in 1974, where she repeated her Carmen, and sang Azucena, Amneris, Ortrud, Fricka, and perhaps most

MR ALBERT BARNES

Mr Albert Barnes, who died on December 19 was the editor of the children's comic paper, *The Dandy*, from its inception in 1937 until last year, and the creator of one of its original and most enduring features, Desperado Dan.

An extraordinary phenomenon in an age of change, which has seen such a rapid and comprehensive revolution in the exterior and contents of children's papers, *The Dandy* was launched on December 4, 1937 by the Dundee publishers D. C. Thomson, to join their already extant clutch of story papers *Wizard*, *Horspurs*, *Rover*, *Adventure* and *Skippy*.

It was to prove the most robust of its stablemates, mining an apparently inexhaustible vein of horseplay and slapstick of the most basic custard-pie variety which was to bring it a circulation of 2.2 million copies a week in its heyday in the 1950s.

Barnes, who was in the editor's chair on that day, was himself the creator of Desperado Dan, the cowboy of massive bristly chin, superhuman strength and kindly, gullible nature who is always happiest seated at a table in front of his daily diet of cow pie, a species of that dish which comprehends the whole of the animal, including horns and tail, and its retribution in the equally time-honoured and fragrant parental slipper.

Barnes was to blame television for the decline of the children's comic market from its heyday and it seems unlikely that the circulation of any children's paper will ever equal *The Dandy* under his stewardship.

He retired from the editorship in April last year after 45 years in the chair.

PROF R. G. HARRISON

Professor R. G. Harrison, Derby Professor of Anatomy in the University of Liverpool, died on December 31. He was 61.

Ronald George Harrison was born on April 5, 1921, at Ulverston, Lancashire, and after studying at Ulverston Grammar School was awarded a Dempsy at Magdalene College, Oxford, in 1939. He entered Magdalene in 1939 with the help of his father, Dr. W. Harrison, who was a teacher at the school. He was a member of the Magdalene Society and a member of the Magdalene Society.

Harrison was a man of a great variety of interests, ranging from anatomy and embryology on the one hand to art and egyptology on the other. In 1972 he was visiting Professor of Egyptology at Cairo University and his television films "Tutankhamun Post-mortem", 1969, and "Tutankhamun King", 1973, introduced him to a wide public. The publicity

"Gosh, where have you been?" said Lois. "Things have been happening in your absence, Superdane appeared and invaded British waters!"

"How did he get on, Lois?" said Kent humbly.

"He made a complete sprat of himself," said Lois. "Sir Geoffrey told me last night that he hasn't got a chance against Whitehall Wizard."

"That's what you think," thought Kent. "Now is the time to end it all. I shall send for Euro-judge, Holy herring net! With the magic powers of the court of Justice, who can defeat me?"

"Will Superdane outwit the wily wizard? Or will the bureaucratic Brits ensnare him in their incredibly boring court procedure? Don't miss the next amazing episode!"

OBITUARY

MISS EDITH COATES

Noted operatic mezzo-soprano

Miss Edith Coates, OBE, who died at her home in Worthing on January 7 at the age of 74, had been well known in this country as an operatic mezzo-soprano during a career which lasted well over forty years.

From a stage debut at a fairly Shakespeare at the Old Vic she went on to sing at Sadler's Wells and later with the Covent Garden company, and if she was not in the top flight of dramatic mezzo-sopranos her acting sense and stagecraft always made her a valued member of any cast.

Edith Coates was born at Lincoln on May 31, 1908, and studied at Trinity College of Music, London and with Clive Carey and Dino Borgioli. From stage parts at the Old Vic she made her operatic debut with the Vic-Wells company in 1931 season at Sadler's Wells; it was to become her most notable role.

Miss Coates became the company's leading mezzo-soprano and sang Lehl in the first English-language performance of Rimsky-Korsakov's *The Snow Maiden* (1933) and Eboli in the English-language *Don Carlos* (1938) among many others.

She continued to make occasional appearances in small but significant parts throughout the 1960s in various British houses, as late as 1966 she created *Grandma* in Grace Williams's *The Parlour* with the Welsh National Opera.

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An extraordinary phenomenon, remained curiously unchanged. Not for it – nor for the *Beano* which joined the stable – were the sensitivity to the new interests and awareness of postwar children which changed the faces of other comics, in many cases administering a *coup de grace*. Sex, religion and politics never found a foothold in its pages. True, television gradually eliminated much of the written matter – stories with pages of words were a feature of the pre-war *Dandy* and occupied almost half the comic. But for all that its schoolmasters continued to wear mortar boards, policemen still seemed to be "bobbies" rather than "the fuzz" and children's hooliganism still found its consummation in such antique pieces of adult discomfiture as slipping on a banana skin, and its retribution in the equally time-honoured and fragrant parental slipper.

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HARRISON

Professor R. G. Harrison, Derby Professor

Michael Ratchiffe finds Berlin in a turmoil of self-discovery

Tracking down a city's emotions

Berlin is built upon sand, a fact not unnoticed by poets and historians which has led to a passion for transience and a narcissism bordering that of Manhattan. When I first visited West Berlin 17 years ago, the outsider had to discover almost everything for himself: contemporary American civilization was admired, and the past was the past. Today, there is scarcely an aspect of Berlin social history which goes unexamined and new books appear every month. Great, one frequently feels like saying, but what took you so long?

In a city which devotes a permanent museum to the history of the visiting card, almost anything may be explored in terms of an *Ausstellung*, and an exhibition means a catalogue, possibly also a book, a movie, a record and if necessary a campaign. The latest object of this determined self-assessment has been honoured with all of these. It is the huge urban railway system which radiates out 30 miles to the woods and lakes of Brandenburg, binds both halves of the city in two rings, and is administered from East Berlin: the S-Bahn. For years close to exhaustion, it now faces the possibility of extinction in the West and, having for two decades made it a point of honour to use the S-Bahn as little as possible, West Berliners, or some of them, are fighting to have the western half of the system transferred to the ownership of West Berlin.

This is much more than a matter of vandalized stations and rolling stock 50 years old. After the Wall itself, the S-Bahn is the most evident symbol of division for it belongs, like the uncontrolled pollution from the East and the hourly weather forecast, to the whole of Berlin. At all points where it would enter or leave the West, save the crossing at Friedensstrasse, it is clipped by the Wall, ending in scattered sleepers, birch saplings and the ubiquitous, drifting sand. Whether you regard it as an environmental eyesore, a political outrage or a poignant vessel of past-lives – and it is all three – the S-Bahn is a peculiarly emotional subject which has attracted writers and painters from Menzel and Fontane to Uwe Johnson, Christa Wolf and Günter Grass (*Gleisdrücke*). It presents a double image of indeterminacy and disconnection to which the present occasions do moving and honourable justice.

A large, slightly scruffy but immensely likable exhibition – *Die Berliner S-Bahn* – runs at the

Künstlerhaus Bethanien in Kreuzberg until the middle of the week (the superb and far from scruffy catalogue, in which the forthcoming Museum of Transport and Technology has had a hand, costs DM32) and a 75-minute film by Alfred Behrens – *Berliner Stadtbahnbilder* – recently played at the small Steinplatz cinema near the Zoo. They are opposites: Behrens is a master of aching regret; exhibition and catalogue present the more positive "social history of an industrial transport system", which means that they are full of people on the move, having a great time. They also make a spirited case for the West Berlin purchase and have assembled a surprisingly good collection of earlier twentieth-century and contemporary paintings and prints inspired by the very distinctive spaces – deep stairways, glass panes and long platforms – within which the S-Bahn has held so many human figures on the way from one place to the next.

Behrens subtitled his film "Description of an abandoned industrial landscape", but the effect is of elegy rather than description as a highly selective sequence of sights and sounds evokes old journeys undertaken and vital appointments kept: pale golden varnish in near-empty carriages, signal boxes furnished with porcelain insulators and white enamelled names, like the bells in a butler's pantry; stations like hunting lodges (Nikolassee) or opera pavilions (Lindenhalerallee), fittingly built by a team called Lesser and Hart); the tower and casino of Frohnau; the botanical near-wilderness of Gesundbrunnen, the Willems Junction of North Berlin. Behrens has captured the chill of deserted winter tracks and the heavy, still air surrounding the stations each summer, and he records more thoroughly than anyone before him the unmistakable S-Bahn sound: a snore gathering speed, sent on its way by a whistle, a whining hiss and the firm thwack of arthritic doors.

Nostalgia as committed as this expects only the worst of today and tomorrow, and the end of the world is indeed sniffed even more ominously than usual in the Berlin air. For this was the autumn of the *Zeigeist* exhibition, on whose often apocalyptic paintings, conceived in the assumption of approaching nuclear war for a museum facing the Wall and the site of Gestapo HQ, John Russell Taylor reported in October. *Zeigeist* is spectacular and even exhilarating and remains the best



Nikolassee: the local S-Bahn station as a hunting lodge; and second-class travel in 1938 when the S-Bahn was recommended "for work and leisure"

reason for visiting Berlin at this particular season; it has one more week to run.

Until the opening of the Schaubühne's extraordinary *Hamlet*, on which I hope to write in a second article, neither theatre nor opera aspired to compete. Unlike the RSC, the Schaubühne failed to make a case for Ostrovsky's *Forest*; the Schiller drew poor notices for Caryl Churchill's *Cloud Nine* and fell on its face with a glum and ill-performed modernization of Klinger's rare, original *Sturm und Drang* (1776). By Goethe himself they do better: both *Iphigenia auf Tauris* and *Stella* are projected with clarity, tension and wit.

News of the Deutsche Oper in West Berlin reaches the outside world on spectacular occasions only – a terrific *Macbeth*, a notorious *Merry Widow*, a *Frau ohne Schatten* with Nilsson, Rysanek and Fischer-Dieskau, and now, as reported on this page last week, with a smash-hit *Fanciulla del West*. In between, the international casting is drawn by the expectations of London, Paris, San Francisco or New York, and the quality of repertory revival and dramatic imagination far below that enjoyed in Cardiff and St Martin's Lane. Nobody ever believes this who

has not spent a few weeks in the city, but it is true.

The opera company's greatest cross is its building, which came of age this year, fills a whole block, and takes five minutes to walk round. A mournful attempt to combine the reviving metropolitan assumptions of the late 1950s with the moral austerity of the Bauhaus, the auditorium is enormous, elephant grey and walnut brown, a terrible great hole for a singer to fill. That, above all, a small house was required is clear from the current revivals of *Matthew Passion*, which visited Berlin in November, made a melancholy contrast. What a company!

Wildschütz: Hansel and Orfeo would each have sounded better in the more intimate historic houses of the East: the beautiful Staatsoper on Unter den Linden, and the Komische Oper, formerly saucy Metropole, a few blocks away, both designed to encourage and generate pleasure in every line and curve. The Staatsoper even succeeded in giving pleasure in French. Celia's *Baal*, a co-production with the Vienna State Opera given at Salzburg last year, and therefore unusually well run in by the time it reached Berlin.

Celia is the man who "finished" the third act of *Lulu* and much of Berg's theatrical intensity and long-fingered portrait of Mrs Robert

Hingeston and a delicious new *Baal*. Otto Schenk's meticulous production (decor, Rolf Langenfass) was reproduced by Helga Schünlein and succeeded, as Celia himself has done, in both refining and focusing the poetry of Brecht's blowsy original. Theo Adam carried off the central role in firm voice and without embarrassment, and Magdalena Páleovitz (Sophie) has lost none of the lyric pathos memorable in her *Butterfly* for Welsh National Opera.

That outstanding *Butterfly* began at the Komische Oper, where it remains in the repertory, and there is something about East German suprematism, which tangles with Verdi at his and its peril, that suits verismo marvellously well and seems to give Puccini, in particular, the courage of his convictions. I remember an heroic and very funny *Gianni Schicchi* ten years ago, and the big success this season, attracting the curios through Checkpoint Charlie, is Harry Kupfer's new staging of *Bohème*. Except for a *Mimi* of innocence, dignity and strength (Roberta Alexander) I thought it poorly sung by the second cast, but dramatically as sharp as a steel engraving of the pitiless urban world in which Mürger's bohemians pursued their *vie charmante, vie terrible*.

It may have been the fact that the interview had to be conducted in French that persuaded The South Bank Show (London Weekend) to think of interspersing it with dramatizations of some of the events in Simone de Beauvoir's life. If it seemed a bright idea at the time, it was not in the event.

Yesterday was her seventy-fifth birthday and it was this that led her to agree to the interview with Melvyn Bragg. She told us of her childhood (happy) and adolescence (sad), of her rebellion against religion and the petit bourgeoisie, her meeting with Sartre at the Sorbonne where both studied. He came out top to her second. Their relationship, she said, rested on the principle that each would always be the most important person for the other. This did not mean that they could not, nor did, have affairs – "contingent loves" she called them – but the principle, a kind of fidelity, had lasted to the end.

It was all good interesting stuff with Anna Massey providing the English voice, but those dramatizations got in the way. She told Mr Bragg that, in the Thirties, neither she nor Sartre had got involved in politics. Considering the events of this period, I thought this remarkable and waited for Mr Bragg to ask why. He did not, or it was lost on the cutting room floor.

She was allowed to be forthcoming on postwar France, the emergence of Sartre as a focal point of the left wing, the establishment of *Les Temps modernes* – this broke off for a somewhat pointless dramatization – and the effects of the Indo-Chinese and Algerian campaigns and the 1968 student troubles. Now things were more dangerous than ever because of nuclear weapons. It was time, she thought, for Europe to play the pacifist card. The task of the intellectual, she said, remained as ever: to seek out the truth and preserve it and to aim at clarity in expression.

This programme started the new *South Bank* season and, to mark the occasion, those brilliant credit titles by Pat Gavin, always worth watching even if one does not intend to view further, have been altered. They too, I thought, might well have been left alone.

The Law Machine, a 10-part series presented by Marcel Berlins, began on LWT yesterday, unfortunately at an hour when only the fasting or the household were likely to be watching. Produced by Julian Norridge, this half-hour programme should be a must for all who think that the idea that British justice is second to none is due for re-examination. Mr Berlins appears to be among this group. The title for his first programme was *Justice for All*.

Actors were used to represent two members of the public getting embroiled with the law – we shall follow them through – but the lawyers were real. Mr Berlins' commentary was packed with information, some of it alarming. He demonstrated, for instance, that the granting of legal aid rested much on the whims of justices' clerks, which led to great disparity.

Residents of Hampstead – who, one might have thought, had sufficient of life's good things – were more than eight times likely than residents of adjacent Highgate, for example, to get legal aid. Public expenditure cuts, said Mr Berlins, also affected the amount of legal aid granted, so that it might seem that justice depended on the state of the economy. A very timely programme this, explicit, pacy and making good value of every minute. The dramatizations did not get in the way either.

On BBC1, Ralf Dahrendorf closed his five-part series *Dahrendorf on Britain* with a look at our future. It appears that the old adage "God helps those who help themselves" will be entirely appropriate.

We all, he said, had to adapt – "adjustment" was the word – to look to multi-industry communities where work would be built around individuals.

The future of work could only be found in activity, he said, with people doing the things they liked doing and which had meaning for them. We were shown examples of these but I suspect they took some finding. I have liked Dr Dahrendorf's series on the whole, but it has left me gloomy.

Dennis Hackett

Opera

Sleeping spirits

Romeo and Juliet

Coliseum

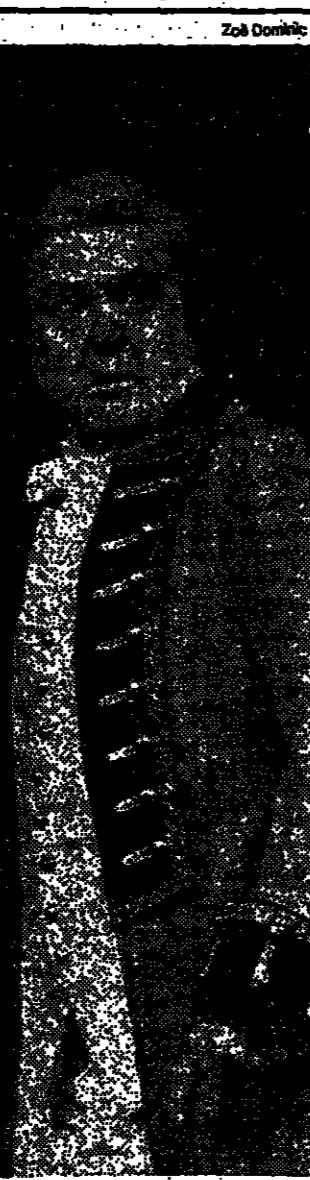
Something may be felt to be wrong in the opera house when one hears more of snoring among the audience than of singers from the stage. On Saturday night it was Gounod's *Romeo and Juliet* that lulled the sleepers, and not surprisingly, given the wooden and implausible staging devised by Colin Graham for this ENO production of last year, a production which faithfully reproduces the most tepid nights-and-tobards Shakespeare style of the 1950s.

One might suppose that Gounod's opera deserves no better, but in that case perhaps it deserves very much worse. Only occasionally does the Graham version become so crazy as to be funny: more such moments could have given the evening some zest, and distracted attention from Gounod's way of relapsing immediately into comfortable mediocrity after every arresting or touching passage, as if to reassure his audience that all is well, or moderately so, that after all this is only Gounod.

Of course the main motive for this production was the attraction of Valerie Masterson as Juliet, and she returns as very much the star of the revival. She manages in every breath to sound virginal and vulnerable, but not at all sickly; her technique is too brilliant for that. Phrases glide through her voice as though fresh spring air, unashed by any awkwardness in the wording, and her particular blend of delicacy and bravura is altogether a pleasure. Perhaps the tone and feeling are kept too much at the same level of pathos, but in truth Gounod's Juliet is not a character notable for development.

Her Romeo is John Treleaven, who is not in the same good shape. Many of the smaller parts, though, are admirably done. William Shimell sings and acts Mercutio with dashing confidence and authority; the only other people to look as right are Juliet's grish attendants and Sally Burgess as Romeo's page, with a song that suits her flair of manner and voice. Richard Van Allan is a calm and sensitive Friar Laurence, and the Nurse is now the cuddly Anne-Marie Owens. Other roles are distributed as before, so that Geoffrey Chard returns as a decisive Oth Capulet, as does Louis Frémaux, in the pit, making the most of what substance the orchestral score contains.

Paul Griffiths



Magnificent Teazle: Donald Sinden

Theatre

Laughter against deliberation

The School for Scandal

Haymarket

Forgetting the little matters of casting, direction and decor, it is a pleasure to be seeing this comedy again in its ideal setting. If there is such a thing as the Haymarket play, this is it; with the exception of the *Midsummer Night's Dream* mechanicals, there are no sure comic scenes in the national repertory than those at Sheridan's scandalous academy or at the unmasking of Joseph Surfe, and it would take a company assembled from the Stranglers and the Sex Pistols to spoil them at this address.

The cast list for John Barton's production offers a lustrous roll-call of West End names, and Christopher Morley's designs supply a handsome compromise between Stratford severities and commercial display. You get the drift at the end of Dulcie Gray's prologue, when a dresser comes on to strip off her mob cap, leaving her briefly bald as a coot before going into cascading auburn locks as Lady Snærwell.

The sets are based on the eighteenth-century shutter system, but elaborated into gilded transparent panels that close or open up like the aperture of a camera lens. There is not a stick of needless furniture, but the impression is unfailingly grand (most of all in the

ruins of Charles's bottle-strewn establishment). However, I have seen more enjoyable productions of the play. At present it is coming across as a piece of slow practice. All kinds of intelligent and comically promising details have been introduced to enlarge and articulate the dialogue, but they are apt to smother laughter with measured deliberation.

Also, with the exception of Donald Sinden's magnificent Sir Peter Teazle, the casting seems weighted in favour of the smaller parts. Michael Siberry's Charles, a genuinely raffish playboy, with no promise of reform, is the best of them. But Christopher Godwin's Joseph lacks both villainy and subterfuge; surface is precisely what this transparent hypocrite fails to convey.

You look equally in vain for charm in Judy Buxton's Lady Teazle, who emerges as a fledgling Fenella Fielding, looking around for approval when she gets in grown-up company, and vanishing as a character once she admits the call of marital duty in the screen scene.

As a result, we see the comedy entirely from Sir Peter's viewpoint. Admittedly, it would take an actress of some firepower to challenge Sinden's uxorious miseries. He plays Sir Peter in a vein of long pent-up virility, torn in two by a sexual love and the marital cruelties that others discover at half his

age.

Wonderful detail elaborates

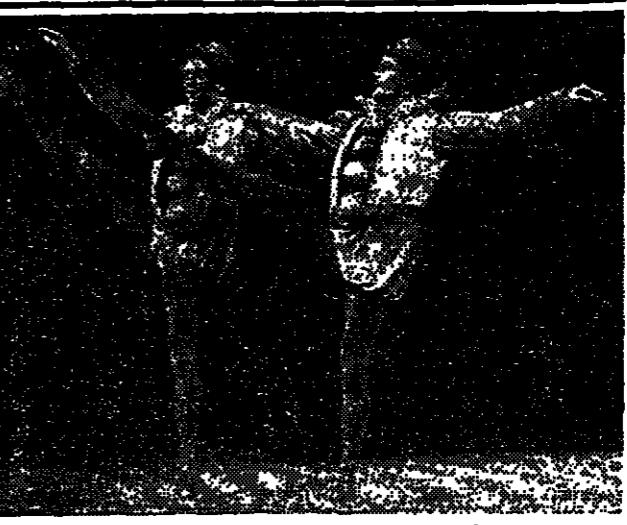
these two ruling obsessions. Reminding Lady Teazle of her life before marriage he starts describing their first meeting, and a lecture on poverty turns into a love speech as his memory takes fire. Also, he executes tremendous emotional transitions during pauses.

At the sight of the eavesdropper in the screen his face changes to thunder and then works through to volcanic laughter. He takes his duties as a guardian very seriously, serving Petronilla Whifford's Maria with a carefully measured half glass of wine. And at the concluding nuptials, he expresses the hope that the new couple will be as happy as he and Lady T – allowing a gale of laughter to rock the house – before adding "hope to be".

Bill Fraser and Michael Denison are underemployed as Rowley and a friskilyreaking Sir Oliver.

The other main treat of the evening comes in the scandal scenes, which develop into a superb duel between Sebastian Shaw's indefatigably palsied Crabtree and Beryl Reid's Mrs Candour, a tottering drunk with rosebud lips, phrasing her mock-benevolent lines with alcoholic emphases that bring out their full malice. She is last seen roaming the empty stage for scandalous evidence as if she has lost her favourite cat; and, at the mention of a duel wound, she is across the set like a bullet.

Irving Wardle



Pea-pods: Iain Webb (left), Nicholas Rennick

Dance

Vegetable salad

Pas de légumes

Sadler's Wells

Frederick Ashton's *Pas de légumes* began life as an episode in a film, *Stories from a Flying Trunk*, that appeared, and almost immediately vanished, in 1979. The movie was based, rather freely, on tales by Hans Andersen, and I cannot remember how it managed to bring in a plot of vegetables trying to save Covent Garden market from closure. I do recall animated sequences before the dancers appeared, and some trick effects which obviously cannot be reproduced on stage.

The most spectacular was a transformation of the leading man's costume, whereby Graham Flescher leapt into the air as plain Spud Murphy, whirled round and landed back as Prince Potato Crisp. The revival of the ballet at Sadler's Wells on Friday offered a change less flashy but no less impressive, when the illness of one colleague and the injury of another necessitated Graham Flescher's learning that role at only a few hours' notice, dancing that night, then starting over again the next morning with a different partner for *Stravinsky's matinee*.

The famous dissonant opening was glassy, crystal clear.

The inner players, Micaela Comberti and Trevor Jones, were always coolly reliable; the leader, Simon Standage, took most of Haydn's Op 20 No 5 Quartet to warm up; they should surely have started with Pleyel, whose cruder humour was effective but anticlimactic in the second half. And the Haydn's fierce, intense double fugue merely amably chattered, under-projected. The final Haydn quartet was much more impressive: the angular leaps of Op 71 No 2's opening Allegro were negotiated with agile strength, and in the finale Standage's brilliant technique flowered into virtuosity.

Stephen Pettitt

I wish I could describe every detail of the slow movement, from the way the opening chords were lifted in gentle vibrato-less unanimity to the way in which Jennifer Ward Clarke mimed those aching, repeated semiquavers in the cello while the upper three players placed imitative entries – now intensified and warmed with vibrato – above her line. The famous dissonant opening was glassy, crystal clear.

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Nicholas Kenyon

I thought Nicola Katrak the more successful of his two partners; her feet are nearer than Marion Tait's, her arms more languorous, her eyes sparkle more brightly. There is also a likable secondary diet, stately in high heels, for artichokes, nicely done by Michael Hare with Katrak or Gillian MacLaurin.

Altogether, this is a pleasant trifle, which audiences will enjoy, and it seems churlish to mention that the Royal Ballet seems to be in danger of preserving all Ashton's little treasures but losing several of his greatest works. A similar comment could be made about the other revival on this programme, Massine's *La Bouillie Janusque*, except that I have to add the *Boutique* needs a lot of burnishing before it is bright enough to justify its place in the programmes.</p

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That greeted Mr Davison's appointment as chief executive of the City's confidence and determination to restore the market as undesirable but have caused stage. Only indications will not be long Davison's administration bracing dose of the market, will be in his chairman of the party on disclosure as chief executive to be assumed at next month. Wednesday Mr will be putting the party's reactions to the committee, now being suggested the working party will propose a retrospective register of interests, disclosure of holdings in insurance and other financial interests in insurance contracts over a period of years. Syndicates' reinsurance is also said to the working party's aims and other actions on improving practices and extent of information to non-working are expected. He will doubtless be seen to feel that they quite proper at the though subsequently undesirable, is too far. However, given the lack of judgment that some with Lloyd's have had, it is hard to much sympathy with argument.

**cord total
tankers
apped**

By Barrie Clement with a deep recession in trade and plunging scrap tanker owners are making rate attempts to save their from breakers' yards. Owners are converting vessels to novel uses. A record 25 million tons weight of both tanker and combination carriers were appalled last year. A survey by the International Association of Individual Tank Owners (Intertanks) of 145 conversions representing ships 10,16 million deadweight tons showed that between 1973 and 1982 some 42 combination carriers were converted to bulk carriers, while 29 oil tankers of 39 million deadweight tons came storage, production or ill ships. A further 12 were converted to carriers of live stock. Other tankers were rebuilt as oil and sludge carriers, tanker cleaning stations, cement carriers and roll-on, roll-off vessels. Intertanks cites the example of a large carrier being converted to a drilling platform for Dome Petroleum's Ice Island in the Antarctic Sea.

In a discussion paper entitled *Alternative Tanker Opportunities* published today, the association warns that converting vessels to bulk cargo "only adds the problem from the bulk shipping sector to another". It calls for greater genuine in the search for alternative uses. Last year 13 conversions were reported, including six involving tankers over 100,000 tons deadweight. Three of them came storage barges, two were converted with heavy-lift ships. Another became a drill production vessel. This was in sharp contrast to 1981, when the emphasis was on conversion bulk and oil carriers.

**MF loan team
eaves Riyadh**

Riyadh (Reuters) - An International Monetary Fund delegation left Riyadh yesterday after talks with Saudi Arabian leaders on the possibility of a bridging loan to keep developing countries troubled by balance of payments deficits.

Monetary sources in Washington have said the delegation was seeking a loan between \$4,000m and \$5,000m. The delegation was led by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, his capacity as chairman of the IMF's interim committee.

Another early Budget is likely this year, and March 8 or 15 are the most popular dates being suggested in Whitehall.

But the continuing pressure on sterling, which could mean an acceleration in inflation and higher wage settlements in the second half of the year, is dampening already reduced hopes for significant tax cuts. Forecasts by Capel-Cure Myers, the stockbrokers, suggest that the rate of retail price increases could fall to as low as 4 per cent during the first half of this year before averaging 6 per cent in the second half. It will then rise to an average 7.5 per cent next year.

Earnings are expected to grow by an average of 7.5 per cent this year and 7.8 per cent next year, rather less than the 12.8 per cent in 1981 and 9.1 per cent last year.

Unemployment, restrictions on public sector pay settlements, and a decline in inflationary expectations will hold pay increases in check, the stockbrokers say.

But these and similar fore-

March 8 or 15 thought likely date for Budget

Tax cut hopes damped by slide in sterling

By Michael Prest

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Demerger study by UDS

By Our Financial Staff

Proposals for a demerger of its £50m to £70m worth of investment properties are being studied by UDS, the high street retailer, on the end of an unwelcome £19m takeover bid from a City consortium.

Last week, the consortium headed by Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation and including a number of leading City institutions, launched its sur-

Stores have record Christmas but worry about the Budget

By Jonathan Clare

Christmas 1982 was a record for retailers, at least in terms of inflated cash passing through the till.

Retail analysts have been busy upping their forecasts for the stores sector this year, but they are still not wholly bullish.

A year ago, retailers went into the January sales overstocked. This year they sold most of their stock before the sales started and they will begin the new financial year, which usually starts in February, with a lot of cash which will be reflected in year-end balance sheets.

The big beneficiaries have been the electrical retailers where the lifting of hire purchase restrictions gilded the stores which benefited from

Christmas lily. The picture was also brightened by the much better weather.

The worries for the sector are that the Chancellor will help industry rather than consumers in the Budget so as not to encourage imports. On the other hand, industry has no votes and the likelihood of a general election could change his mind.

Further, pressure on the pound this year could force interest rates up again. Although there are now signs that people are borrowing to buy higher interest rates would certainly reverse that trend.

Stores which benefited from

Yarrow chief leads compensation battle

By Andrew Cornelius

UDS' bid worth 100p a share about half the group's estimated net asset value.

However, UDS, headed by Sir Robert Clark, its new chairman who is also chairman of the group's merchant bank advisers Hill Samuel, issued a swift rebuff describing the offer as inadequate.

The demerger plan is expected to form a significant part in the UDS' defence by encouraging shareholders to reject the consortium bid.

UDS is also preparing a revaluation of all its properties with the help of surveyors Healey & Baker. At present the group's freehold and leasehold properties at £256m, but a revaluation is expected to help lift the group's net asset value to 168p a share in the last accounts - to about 200p a share.

Institutions shy of road plans

By Our Financial Staff

difficulty of forecasting traffic levels and inflation accurately over long periods.

Tolls are politically unacceptable and the financial backers would almost certainly be paid by royalties based on the number of vehicles using the road.

In any event, the cost to the Government of using private money would be greater than using public funds.

Charterhouse Japet, the merchant bank commissioned by the Government to advise it on what terms the institutions might accept, has submitted an interim report, but so far avoided contacting the institutions direct.

Charterhouse has outlined to

the Department of Transport its two broad strategies which it thinks could be put to the institutions. They will be asked what they think over the next two months before the final report is made to the DOT.

The bank's first suggestion is a scheme where the construction companies would shoulder some of the financial risk together with the institutions.

The second would keep the financing separate from the building work.

The difficulty with the first scheme is that it would be difficult to separate the benefits of the construction industry from those it gets from finance activities.

President faces week of decisions on budget

Call to dilute Reaganomics for recovery

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Faced with record general deficits which could delay the long-awaited US recovery President Reagan must take the tough decision this week of whether to stay with his economic policies or to change course.

Five of Mr Reagan's closest advisers, alarmed by ballooning deficits estimated at \$200,000m (£124,804m) and above, are now urging the President to abandon key parts of his supply-side programme in favour of tax increases and other revenue producers.

Without such action and big new cuts in defence spending, the outlook is gloomy.

The US deficit will continue to grow, interest rates will rise again, and the recovery will be stymied according to projections given to the President. Mr David Stockman, head of

the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr Reagan must act finally this week on his 1984 budget message to Congress in order to meet the printing deadline for submission of the documents by January 31.

But last week, in a nationally televised news conference and in a series of White House meetings with advisers, Mr Reagan indicated he had not been able to make up his mind on the key issues of tax increases and defence cuts.

Mr Reagan has scheduled another series of last-minute meetings this week at which he will be presented with a new proposal, favoured by the Treasury Secretary and others, for selected tax increases, sources said.

Earlier, in his press conference last week, Mr Reagan indicated he was wavering in

his normally hardline stance against such changes.

Indeed, five of Mr Reagan's closest advisers who were early supporters of his economic programme have urged him to abandon key components of what has come to be known as

"Reaganomics" in order to spur a recovery.

These included the Secretaries of State and Treasury in addition to the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers and Senator Paul Laxalt, Mr Reagan's closest ally in Congress, who described the projected deficit as "a little terrifying".

At a news conference dominated by economic concerns, Mr Reagan promised for the first time publicly that he would not allow the "Federal budget to become a roadblock on the path to long-term economic recovery."

But Mr Reagan did not indicate how he planned to cut the budget or spur the recovery, saying only that he would agree to look at the Pentagon's budget and cut it only if it could be cut without endangering US military standing.

Should that occur, non-oil commodity prices could remain near present low levels, instead of experiencing a "very moderate pickup". Oil prices, the forecast says, are "likely to be steady or down slightly". That

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Indeed, five of

World Bank struggles within \$60,000m lending constraint

How poor nations 'pole vault' into debt

The World Bank is the world's biggest aid agency. But the bank and its soft loan arm, the International Development Association, are having difficulty raising funds to help the poorest countries through the recession. Mr A. W. "Tom" Clausen, the bank's president, explains to Bailey Morris how much the bank needs and how it will be spent.

Q: I'd like to start with your perspective of just how bad conditions in the poorest countries are at the moment? This obviously is very important as you are beginning your new negotiations on the 7th tranche of development fund for less developed countries.

A: Yes. Well, I have likened it on a comparative basis to a pole vault. The strongest countries have got the hundred yards they need to run to make the vault. But the poorest of the poor countries, instead of having a 100 yds, have got just three yards to run to make the vault or perhaps 18 ft. And it is almost impossible.

So the margin for the poorest of the poor countries is very slim. Especially in the times we find ourselves of slow economic growth, pervasive protectionism, interest rates still at historic highs, commodity prices at the lowest point that we have found them in three-and-a-half decades. And so the tendency of the poorest countries which are suffering from a lack of foreign exchange is to push for more volume which further suppresses prices because of lack of demand.

Q: What does this do to their foreign exchange position?

A: The other side of trade in foreign exchange earnings is debt servicing. The acceptability of the international market place is becoming more cautious, more wary, and therefore there are greater pressures on developing countries to maintain their creditworthiness and debt servicing ability. And so to reduce the strain on their external borrowings they are going for import restrictions. They are trying to export more and import less. If every country follows this trend, you know, it is self-deceiving.

Q: The 1930s again?

A: Yes, we are in a self-fulfilling exercise. We are in this negative spiral. It raises the question, how do we burst out of it? We have got to find a way. What we need to have is non-inflationary growth. We need a growth cycle.

The world is in great shape even despite the bleak period that we are in now. It is a far better

world today than it was in the pits of the 1930s.

Q: In other words, living standards and standards generally have risen.

A: On a global basis it has been outward growing. But now we are caught up within this negative spiral which is tough. And the poorest nations in the world don't have the margin, the manoeuvrability.

Q: You have made statements before saying that banks are cutting off loans and funding to countries and that they ought not to be doing that.

A: As a fact, yes.

Q: May I follow that fear factor, and ask you if you don't think that some of these banks need to bear more responsibility for what has happened?

A: Yes. I have said clearly it is time for banks to be cautious because the external environment suggests caution. There are concerns, there ought to be concerns. But it is very clearly not the time for banks to circle their wagons and retreat.

I don't think that is happening among the international banks. But in some of the regional banks and smaller banks that have just started to get their toes in the water, vis-à-vis the international scene, I think there is evidence of a pull-back.

So it is a maintenance problem. I think the Third World countries will need additional funds, additional credit, not just to hold what we have.

Q: Can you give an example?

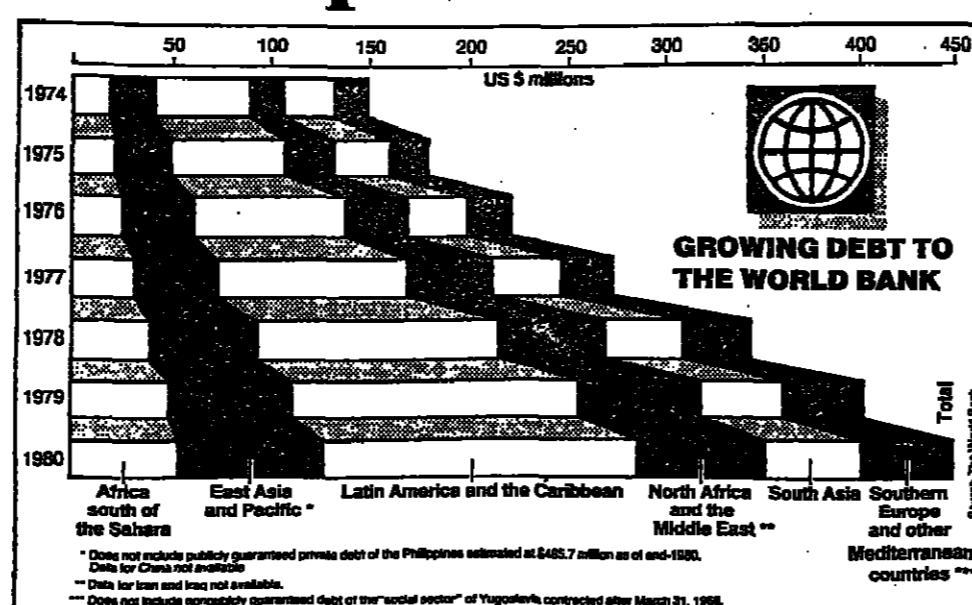
A: Countries which are permitting the consumption of energy, be it electricity or gasoline, at prices that are only a fraction of the international market place. Countries in which food consumption is being subsidized consumption on the inside.

Q: To get through the period?

A: Yes, to get through the period. And that is why our institutions have been exploring ways for the World Bank to enter into a new partnership with commercial banks.

Q: I want to take you back to the worrisome condition of the world debt structure and get you to reflect a bit. In Toronto, there was a commitment to keep the channel of this money flowing out to third world markets.

You have just indicated that among the smaller banks there is a pulling back. Can you tell me how successful the follow-up effort has been with these banks and give me the worst possible scenario of what could happen if we are in now. It is a far better



they do in fact cut off funds to needy countries?

A: I can't give you any evidence, I can merely point to the literature that is being written on this subject.

Q: But aren't some of these countries caught in a vicious circle? I mean, they've got this external debt problem and yet you want to exert some controls. Are they able to pull back at this point? or are they just staying afloat - just barely hanging together?

A: I would say that very clearly what all countries need to do in this environment is to adjust, to underline this for all. Adjustment takes a lot of forms. There are some countries that are borrowing heavily on the outside and are subsidizing consumption on the inside.

Q: Can you give an example?

A: Countries which are permitting the consumption of energy, be it electricity or gasoline, at prices that are only a fraction of the international market place. Countries in which food consumption is being subsidized consumption on the inside.

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depending upon the circumstances.

Every country is different, and very clearly no one is in favour of heavy hands. But what is heavy-handed in one country is not heavy-handed in another. I have yet to visit a country where there hasn't been some very good, solid comment upon a policy dialogue that we've had. It's called software.

Those countries that are willing to make adjustments - difficult though they may be - are the ones we really want to help.

Q: Yes. But in the broader context, doesn't that also mean that given the economic conditions of the day, the international institutions are exerting more power over the world's policies than they had done in the past plentiful years. And that's what happened?

A: Well, I think that the support of the institution will be severely hurt because I think the United States, in its role of leadership, is absolutely essential and its support for our institutions is essential for its on-going strength.

Q: But what happens if the United States dramatically cuts its quota? Would the other developed countries also cut theirs?

A: Yes. If the United States were to drop its percentage of participation who is there to pick it up?

When the strongest nation in the world will not pick up, I am very fearful. I would doubt that there are countries that are willing to pick it up.

Q: In other words, a great deal more money is needed.

A: A great deal more money is needed. China is a new interest in IDA. And so, in real terms, just to maintain the status quo and do nothing, we are talking about \$12 billion. Q: I was interested in a point you made recently that what the world now needs, given the malaise economically, is controlled expansion, and I wondered how you think that can be accomplished.

A: Not easily, but I would ask the other side. Why can't be done?

Q: Do you sense a willingness among nations, particularly the United States, to reduce their military budget? President Reagan said just the other day he is firmly committed to this build-up.

A: I'm a United States citizen you know, I think there is consensus in the United States that we should spend more for military.

Q: Is this good?

A: We are not saying to reduce military spending greatly but maybe to have the increase go up a bit less. And we are not talking about tens of billions of dollars.

Q: The sense of what you are saying, then, is that that arms build-up is taking precedence over development issues.

A: Yes.

Q: And your job is to try to stop this trend?

A: I argue that over the long term even a bit more money in development assistance will mean less of a necessity to spend for defence in the future because there will be less social unrest, less civil strife and less pressures.

Q: You have set \$60 billion in new lending targets. Is that enough to keep these nations afloat?

A: In E82 to FY86?

Q: Yes.

A: The answer is no.

Q: Well, what will you do? Will you seek to expand that?

A: Yes, we are trying to find ways to break out of this \$60 billion constraint.

Q: Would that change the mix of programmes you are able to fund? I mean, would the private banking sector influence the sorts of projects you are able to fund?

A: No. I would say not. Maybe it would - very clearly the private sector cannot associate itself with all of the full spectrum of what we do. I think it is not appropriate for our institutions to go into the quicksand, so to speak.

The continuing boom in stocks reflects a growing belief in the financial markets that the economic recovery in 1983 will be vastly more robust than the "consensus" of economists and the gloomy official forecast of a 1.4 per cent rise in 1983 real gross national product would have us believe.

The stock markets are saying loud and clear that there is not going to be a recession any more this year. They are also saying corporate profits are going to rise sharply.

The stock market boom has changed character in recent weeks.

Until before Christmas, the stock market boom had been principally a "multiples boom" - the result of a wholesale revaluation of all financial assets related in turn to the collapse of interest rates that got under way in earnest in July. With the boom in money growth initiated by a panicky Federal Reserve in July, the collapse of interest rates was soon brought to an end.

Short-term rates stopped falling in August and medium- and long-term rates stopped falling in October.

Meanwhile, there is no evidence of a significant slackening in the pace of money growth.

The prestigious money analyst, Professor David Wilmot, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, said last week: "The Fed abandoned money supply targets, instead the Fed has gone back to interest rates targeting with a major emphasis on the federal funds rate. The Fed is artificially and temporarily pushing down the funds rate by increasing money supply and by supplying additional reserves to the banking system. It is clear that the Fed is actively pursuing a policy of forcing down the funds rate and with it the discount rates as well. If the money supply expands rapidly, then so it will."

Accordingly, to the idea of "slow, grudging" economic recovery is entirely unrealistic.

The rest of the world will be dragged into the upturn generated by the developing boom in US economic growth.

The collapsing US dollar will ensure that the domestic US economy gets the first bite of the bright red cherry.

Pointing to the belief in a

Wall Street letter

Markets convinced the worst is over

vigorous recovery of industrial production, the CRB index of future metal prices has jumped from 180 in June to 230, a rise of 67 per cent in seven months.

March 1983 copper has risen from 60 cents in early October to 73.4 cents last Friday. Lumber has responded vigorously to the boom in new housing starts.

The buoyancy of gold, silver and platinum needs no emphasis. Since mid-year big fortunes have been made in these precious metals through the purchase of shares in the mining companies.

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Maxwell Newton

APPOINTMENTS

Willis Faber name new directors

Mr A. A. Gregory has become deputy chairman of Willis Faber & Dumas (UK). Mr R. B. Kerilla becomes deputy chairman of Willis Faber (Underwriting Management).

The following have been appointed executive directors of Willis Faber & Dumas (UK): Mr J. C. Gale, Mr A. Gladwin, Mr J. F. Hughes, Mr B. R. D. Liddell, Mr C. M. London, Mr E. I. J. Moss, Mr A. J. F. Pace, Mr A. Z. Szakowski, Mr A. D. Truman.

Mr P. R. Stevens has been appointed an executive director of Willis Faber & Dumas (UK). Mr D. Bernard has been appointed an executive director of Willis & Faber (Finance and Administration).

Mr Simon Field Westmacott becomes an assistant director of the Standard Chartered Merchant Bank.

Mr Anthony B. Greayer has joined Hoare Govett as a principal and head of the international department.

Mr Andrew Reid has been appointed commercial director of Brown & Jackson.

Mr Ken Flough, managing director of Ellis & Everard's fine chemicals division, has been appointed chairman of the company's export division. Mr Peter Wood, Ellis & Everard's main board finance director, also joins the export division's board.

Mr M. J. Fuller, general manager for the Midlands and South West division of Midland Bank, has taken charge of the business development division in place of Mr P. J. Nicholson, a general manager, who is to assume responsibility for the London and South East division on the retirement of Mr A. J. Knights. Mr G. A. Gilhespy, a general manager, takes responsibility for the Midlands and South West division.

Mr Andrew Reid has been appointed commercial director of Brown & Jackson.

Mr D. R. Pippard has been appointed joint deputy managing director of Butler Till, the money broker. Mr T. E. Ford becomes a director, Mr C. G. Taylor an assistant director and Mr C. J. Reeve an assistant manager.

Mr Iain Macleod has become a director of R. P. Martin Sterling and Mr Andrew Masterson has become a director of R. P. Martin Exchange. Mr Christopher King has been appointed manager of the Swiss section of R. P. Martin Deposits.

Mr Reanne Atkins, material management director for American Can (UK), and Mr Howard Lamax, director of finance and planning, have been appointed executive directors of the company.

The week ahead

Magnet to reflect housing upturn

The interim dividend should be raised 15 per cent and the final payment from 4.7p to 5.5p. For the full year analysis are looking for pretax profits of

Further evidence of an upturn in housebuilding is expected later this week when Magnet & Southern, the timber and joinery group, unveils interim figures.

At present, the market is looking for just over £13m compared with £10.6m last time. Improved volume and healthier margins will account for most of the increase and the group will have enjoyed a period of firm timber prices.

This, combined with the higher level of housing starts, will alleviate many of the problems in previous years which resulted in a drop in pretax profits from a record level of £25m in 1980 to £19m last year.

Estimates stand at around £3.3m compared with last year's £3.1m, but the interim dividend should be held at 4.25p.

Currency fluctuations will play an important part, but the firm's joint venture in the United States with Republic

is looking for a 15 per cent

share of the market.

Shareholders in Air Call, who

FOOTBALL: SHAPING UP TO THOSE DAYS WHEN, IF YOU WANTED TO GET AHEAD, YOU GOT A BUSBY

Models dressed to kill the game

Manchester United's multi-million-pound, hector-skete after the elusive glories of former years was not impeded on Saturday by West Ham, who came and went from Old Trafford with little more impact than a man reading a gas meter.

John Lyall, who has done much to try to correct West Ham's reputation of hothouse fragility without erasing their special exotic fragrance, must have been disappointed by his team's timidity on the occasion of the FA Cup.

A month away from the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Munich disaster, United set off again in search of the trophy which would in part compensate for the Championship they crave but which may already be out of reach again. They are a good team but by no means yet quite as irresistible as Old Trafford crowds had come to expect during Matt Busby's unparalleled reign between 1948 and 1969.

It was on a perfect summer's day at Old Trafford in 1956 that I covered for this newspaper my first professional match as a journalist. It was a game of drama and beauty in which Busby's already legendary youngsters defeated Manchester City, the elegant Cup holders, to win the Charity Shield. To have seen that team during their shrivelled peak over the next 18 months was to have many of one's ideas about the game shaped irrevocably for a lifetime.

Yet we cannot live in the past. The surprise is that man for man the present United team, are perhaps not so inferior to the revered line-up that regularly mesmerized opposition and spectators before all but three of the

current side were born. It is the game, much more than the players, that has changed.

That is why, in today's crisis in football, our condemnation should be reserved not for the players who, like the pianist, are doing their best, but for the administrators, coaches, managers, directors and referees who have conspired to allow negative trends to suffocate the player. That is not to say that some players, as I suggested last week, have not been winning accomplices.

Consider the facts. Gary Bailey is, if not as fine a goalkeeper as Harry Gregg, certainly better than Ray Woods, of ill-fated 1957 Cup Final fame. At right back the young Mike Duxbury may not emulate Bill Foulkes' 567 League appearances but he is a better technician who may well force his way into Bobby Robson's European Championship squad. At stopper Gordon McQueen, one of the most authoritative headers in defence or attack and with the recovery speed to offset his limitations, compares favourably with Mark Jones or Jackie Blanchflower.

Remi Moses is an entirely different player from the quicksilver little Eddie Coleman but a dynamic driving force whom Ray Wilkins will find it hard to dislodge, especially if United climb on to the crest of a Cup run.

It might seem sacrilegious to attempt any comparison between the incomparable Duncan Edwards and Bryan Robson. Edwards was a giant in every way, his spirit, skill and physical presence dominating almost every game he played. Yet Robson, though not the same terror for goalkeepers, was equally a rock on Saturday and is an established international who

would come into the reckoning for a place in any team in the world except possibly Brazil's.

Arnold Muhren, unless my memory plays tricks, is even more perceptive than was Bill Whelan (Bobby Charlton, in 1956-7, was still a reserve), if United are still to make their mark on the season it will have

tactical awareness of his colleagues. His opportunism opened the door after half an hour on Saturday. Frank Stapleton, who ran on to Robson's through pass 10 minutes into the second half to smash the ball past the admirable Phil Parkes, is at least equal of that excellent centre forward, Tommy Taylor.

It must be said that Dennis Viollet, who had wings in his heels, was in a different class to the promising young Norman Whiteside, babe of the 1982 World Cup. That leaves a contemporary defender, Kevin Moran, who has in effect replaced the extra forward of 20 years ago, Pegg or Scanlon on the left wing.

It will be interesting to see how Rob Atkinson resolves the problem of Ray Wilkins, whose skill is such that he cannot indefinitely be excluded now that he is fit again. "I'll play anywhere to get back, even goal", Wilkins said after the match. Is Atkinson brave enough to drop a defender and play Wilkins as sweeper?

After the brittle opening flourish of 10 minutes or so containing all the ingredients which make West Ham so appealing, they progressively wilted and were flattered by a final margin of only two which might well have been double that. Their only achievement was to help perpetuate the notion, stridently defended in the North since the days of Bill Shankly, that southern teams become faint-hearted as soon as the train pulls out of Watford.

David Miller



Bryan Robson:
class of 83

Ghastly agony and hideous tension

By Nicholas Harling
Charlton Athletic.....2
Ipswich Town.....3

type of form that must have persuaded Charlton to bring him from Barcelona.

It was a Cup tie of such rich ingredients, not least skill, that once even sportsmanship prevailed.

Not a single player was cautioned. If it is bad for the spectators, it is neutral, what can do for players. Charlton's Athletics in moments like the one in which Walk voleys Ipswich's last-minute winner, is almost too ghastly to contemplate. As Charlton's players slumped to the ground, drained after giving so much for so little, it was impossible not to feel unbound sympathy for them.

Could that merciless Scott, who wondered, not have delayed his second goal for a replay at Portman Road tomorrow when fewer people would be there? It brought out Ipswich, where Charlton had taken a two goal lead inside 15 minutes? The joke then, remembering Charlton's 5-2 defeat at Sheffield Wednesday five days previously after they had led 3-1, was that they required another four goals as insurance. Yet even if the London side were ultimately outplayed by their first division superiors, as well they should, Charlton barely deserved to lose the match with it, the prospect of further financial consolation in store.

The counter-attack was aated and, to some extent, it by the public. But the Euro had a break point and, after a superb service to break Gifford, it seemed the stuff had been knocked the match. But Ramire, who lost four consecutive service, held one at last and, encoi played with much panache

Gunthardt and Taroczy played together for only two years. They won the French champion in 1981 but their highlight in 1982 was this one and Italian championship. During past six days though, their vic included the United States cpiions, Kevin Curran and S Denton and twice the fo

Wimbledon and French champ: Gottfried and Ramire - who h match point against the Euro in the final set and in the all-pe service on Friday.

The final did not have enduring splendour of Friday but was a gall for all just a smaller one. Perhaps the reason for the difference was although Gottfried and Ramire broke Taroczy's service to lead in the first set and 2-0 in the second, Taroczy's service was immi lost. "When you're a break you can feel the pressure in," Gunthardt said later. "I nately for us we came back away, so they never really ge momentum."

When Gunthardt and Taroczy won 13 consecutive points to tie second set and add to the record, when they played a superb to break Gottfried, it seemed the stuff had been knocked the match. But Ramire, who lost four consecutive service, held one at last and, encoi played with much panache

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Duncan Edwards:
class of one

Harvey's mind may not be on the job

By Paul Newman

Trevor Harvey will start a new job this morning, but few people will criticize him if his mind is not entirely devoted to his work. Harvey, two is beginning a management job with a paper firm in Palmers Green, north London, is also the manager of Bishop's Stortford who tomorrow face Middlesbrough in a third round FA Cup replay.

The Isthmian League club earned enough to earn a replay and several of the lads were close to tears in the dressing room after the game. But we cheered up once we'd had a few beers and stopped at an off licence on the way back. By the time we got to Bournmouth we thought we'd won."

The club now has to solve the dispute with their players over travelling expenses. The case goes to FA arbitration on Friday and Middlesbrough face a hefty fine at an Alliance League enquiry next week in the aftermath of their match at Maidstone United, after the players went on strike.

The attempt to cut travelling expenses has made the lads' lives difficult. They will have a bank overdraft of £50,000. The Cup run, which included a 3-2 victory at Cardiff City in the previous round, has done little to solve the problems as their total reward from it is likely to be little more than £5,000.

Worcester City earned around £12,000 from their 3-1 defeat at Coventry City, where they took the lead and were unlucky to lose. Tudor, their experienced defender, through injury at half-time, was a hero to the team. The 2-0 at Middlesbrough, after a difficult start, was the last time we've seen him on the pitch.

Harvey, who is assisted by John Radford, his former Arsenal and England forward, has built a formidable Cup side in the three and a half years he has been at the Hertfordshire club. Two seasons ago, they won the FA Trophy and they have already beaten Reading in this season's FA Cup competition.

Weymouth, who lost 2-1 to Cambridge United, in a third round tie, the chairman, Malcolm Allison's team, with a 3-2 draw at Aspinwall Park on Saturday, despite trailing 2-0 at half-time. The replay will not be all-ticket, but Stortford are expecting a capacity crowd of about 6,000.

Harvey, whose playing career was by his own admission restricted largely to "pitch 92 at Hackney Marshes", has no special plans for tomorrow's match.

"I won't be seeing the players again until Tuesday and in the meantime I've told them, 'We'll play our normal game and the result will probably depend on how Middlesbrough adjust to playing on our pitch, which is very tight.'

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RACING: CHELTENHAM CONTENDERS SHOW THEIR CALIBRE IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND

Claude Monet in the winning frame

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

We have grown accustomed to the Winter-Francome, Nicholsons and Sandmores of this world and dominating the stage in the south this winter. So at Sandown Park on Saturday it was refreshing and heartening for the National Hunt community when a different combination stole the show, that of David Gandy and Paul Barton.

They teamed up to win three of the six races there with Kissinger, Claude Monet and Hawkshaw and that was quite an achievement in these competitive days, especially as two of the others they beat pitted against strongly fancied members from the Winter-Francome camp. Neither Gandy nor Barton had enjoyed the best of seasons but it would seem that the ringing in of the new year has brought a change of luck.

Injured ribs had kept Barton on the sidelines for three weeks: Kirkstone Pass, the winner that he rode for Gandy on Friday, was his first ride since the end of November. The pair can only have done his confidence a power of good, and it showed because Saturday's treble was the first of his career. How well he rode.

Henry Kissinger set the ball rolling when he won the Express Steeplechase by a wide margin. Here at long last was a glimmer of the form seen when Henry Kissinger won the Mackeson Gold Cup last season.

He did not run an abominably at Kempton just after Christmas. Henry Kissinger would have started at odds on to win this much more humble race. As it was, he won as an odds-on shot should. He will be one to watch for the Cathcart Challenge Trophy at Cheltenham in March.

Claude Monet kept up the good work for Barton and the wizard of Wantage, as Gandy is affectionately known (especially when things are going well), was the star of the Parisian Cup. Hurdle racing, a procession, Claude Monet's presence in the Steepleches has a lot to do with Michael Moore, a young Irishman who was once his pupil.

On returning home Moore heard that there was a nice horse for sale on the farm adjoining that of his parents in Co Cork. He informed his mentor and Claude Monet is the result.

Claude Monet began promisingly by winning his first race in England at Stratford. After his latest performance, when he was given a standing ovation, I will not be surprised if the flow from Co Cork to Wantage increases. Mr Moore has his eye to the ground or a good eye for horses, or both. Having qualified for the final of one coveted series, Claude Monet may attempt to do



Lesley Ann headed by Richdee and Fifty Dollars More at the penultimate fence.

likewise for another by running in a Philip Morris race at Ascot on Saturday.

Hawkshaw, in upsetting those of us who had banked on Young Lover winning the Towcester Hurdle

became the third successful member of the day for Barton and Gandy and he could have booked his ticket Newbury on February 12 and a crack at the Schweppes Gold Trophy. But much depends on how the handicapper has treated him when the weights for that lottery are published later this week.

On usurping and on Young Lover Francoise crossed to the stand in the centre nearest the stands in search of a more level ground. In each instance he must have been unwise; Barton stuck to the inside and Young Francoise chose the inside on Aaborour, the favourite for the Village Hurdle, but to no avail.

Having looked all over the inside halfway up the straight, the prize was snatched away from him on the run-in by the Paul Leach on Castle.

Lesley Ann's rider, Colin Brown, a relatively unsung hero but a

Triumph Hurdle. Komatchi is no forlorn hope to give his trainer, Martin Pipe, his second success in three years at Cheltenham, particularly if the ground there resembles a boggy track as it is in racing.

Richdee had a disastrous debut at the Widnes Steeplechase, but he has booked his ticket Newbury on February 12 and a crack at the Schweppes Gold Trophy. But much depends on how the handicapper has treated him when the weights for that lottery are published later this week.

The race revealed, for the uninitiated, that you do not have to have many runners on their toes. Here four of the five horses jumped into the fence as one. One of the

four fell, another was a winner, and eventually out running Royal Judgement to win the main prize of the day at Haydock. Dutton was fined £300 by the stewards, for his lack of

judgment. And rightly so.

Things were humming at Haydock Park where John O'Neill rode a peach of a race to land a gamble on Cool Decision. David Dutton dropped his hands when he had the first race in his grasp on the hot favourite and lost it. Ashley House again endorsed the overall strength of the Dickins' team, but eventually out running Royal Judgement to win the main prize of the day at Haydock. Dutton was fined £300 by the stewards, for his lack of

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CRICKET: ENGLAND RISE FROM ASHES READY FOR ONE-DAY MATCHES

THE TIMES MONDAY JANUARY 10 1983

Umpires receive Botham bouncers

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Melbourne

It is with a sense of relief than despondency, I think, that England's cricketers have come to the end of the first and more important part of their tour. Though disappointed to have lost the Ashes, the margin by which they did so (Australia won two Tests to England's one) was somewhat flattering.

In England's defence, they had very little time to settle down before the Test matches started; they suffered some bad umpiring decisions and had to put up with too much short-pitched bowling at times a great deal too much. When, in Brisbane, umpire Bailyache decided that the time had come to warn the Australian captain of this, the response, official and otherwise, was such that Bailyache retired from Test umpiring.

Much space was given in yesterday's Australian papers to an assertion by Botham that two umpiring decisions "probably cost England the last Test match". One, of course, was when Dyson, though clearly run out, was given in the first over of the match; and the other allowed Hughes, then seventeen, to escape when the England side were certain he had been caught at short leg off Hemmings.

Dyson went on to make 79, Hughes 137. What one may be fairly sure of, though, is that if Australia had had a similar setback they would not have had to wait for another hour before taking their first wicket, as England did. As the weaker side, especially in bowling, England were less able to absorb such frustrations.

An eclectic eleven, chosen from all those who played in the series, might contain, two, at the most three, Englishmen. Last Friday evening when the series was over, Willis paid tribute to Gower's increasing maturity, to Lamb for having batted well, to Taylor, the unsung hero, to Fowler for having improved on a bad start, and to Cowans: "We have got a part of the way with Norman" (Cowans), he said. "He has the potential if he can take the heartaches". Randall, too, has had a good tour; he was top of the Test batting averages and has given much pleasure in the field.

Because so much is expected of him, Botham was a disappointment. They tend to think of him in Australia as a home cricketer – outstanding only in England. This winter he had caught brilliantly, taken 18 Test wickets at a high cost, and reached 25 in six of

his ten innings without ever going on the rampage.

Both batting and bowling Botham has not had the best of luck with the umpires. As a batsman he has rather fallen between two stools, knowing that he is at his most dangerous when he throws the bat, yet not wanting to let the side down by seeming irresponsible. There are still the one-day matches in which Australia maybe treated to the best of Botham's being. I hope they will be – and that he will soon get down to losing some weight. As a highly paid professional sportsman he really ought to.

As an attraction, the Test series was an undoubted success. The thrilling finish to the Melbourne Test provided England with a wonderful tonic and did much to put one-day cricket, vis à vis Test cricket, in perspective. This time last year the managing director of PBL Marketing, a Packer subsidiary which promotes the first-class game in Australia, was saying that "Test cricket as it is presently constituted is archaic. People will no longer sit through five days of a match. Those days are long gone". He, happily, has been resoundingly put in his place.

Tomorrow England start out on the second leg of their winter package when they play the first of their ten, or, if they reach the final, fifteen one-day matches. The England players had the week-end off – and deserved it. Before escaping for a couple of days Willis said "see you a rock'n'roll time". The programme for the next eight days is typical of what they have in store.

They practice today under the Sydney lights, which will be a new experience for as many as eleven of them; tomorrow they play Australia in a day-night match; on Wednesday they fly to Melbourne; on Thursday they play New Zealand in Melbourne; on Friday they fly to Brisbane, where they play New Zealand on Saturday and Australia on Sunday; and on Monday they fly back to Sydney. There will be no easy matches. If New Zealand start as the outsiders, they have the advantage of being the freshest of the three sides.

The intention is to pick the best England side while they are in the running to reach the final. What they will consider to be is another matter. Has the time come for Gould to be brought into play, to open the batting and keep wicket. Should Jesty be given his chance, to lengthen the



Gower earns praise from Willis for his increasing maturity.

battling and bowl at medium pace? Would Miller, Hemmings or even Marks be the most useful? Might Jackman's accuracy and experience be preferred to Cowan's greater pace?

Tavaré will probably be given a rest. Cook certainly will be. Between them, in the Test matches, they played sixteen innings, fourteen of which they scored 94 runs at an average of 6.71. In each of the other two Tavaré made 89. England's average opening partnership was sixteen. Oh my Gooch and My Boycott long ago!

Within the last six months England have beaten Pakistan, Pakistan have

thrashed Australia and Australia have now got the better of England. These are results which point to the fascinating discrepancies between the game in the three countries. No one has found it harder to adapt to the extra hours and pace in Australia, often only slight, than Tavaré. His method has proved too static to make him as hard to shift in Australia as he is in England and was in India last winter. Back in England, and in Pakistan next winter, he will no doubt be more consistent again. With so few opening batsmen left to choose from, it is important that he should be.

Australia win again

Melbourne – Australia made a good start to the Benson and Hedges World Cup series yesterday beating New Zealand by eight wickets with 32 overs in hand. John Woodcock writes. Between the last hour of the match and the first there was a complete contrast. New Zealand, having beaten us, though Australia might be left in the region of 250 to win rather than 182.

Wright and Edger started by making 84 in only 16 overs. Wright playing particularly well. But Rackmann, tall and bold, took four quick wickets, at medium pace, and later when Hadlee was looking as though he might revive the New Zealand innings, he was well run out by Hughes, captaining Australia for the first time at home. In the end New Zealand were all out with five of their 50 overs left.

In his tour's corresponding competition, when West Indies and Pakistan were the visiting sides, Australia lost all their six matches on the Melbourne cricket ground. They developed a complex about the pitch and yesterday's game was played on the relay part of the square – on the Test wicket in fact – which played quite well.

With Turner nursing a knee injury and Hadlee failing New Zealand, were last night their middle order a crowd of 45, 37, 37 an smasher of New Zealanders among them, saw Wessels and Dyson – after few moments of uncertainty against Hadlee in the opening overs of Australia's innings, take gradual control.

Tasmanian tail wags

Devonport, Tasmania (Reuter) – Sturdy tail-end bating by Tasmania in their first innings put the home side in a commanding position at the close of play on the second day of the four-day Sheffield Shield match against Victoria.

Tasmania resumed at 81 for six, still 72 runs short of the Victorian first-innings total, but with bating by Saunders (79 not out) and Woolley (35) denied Victoria the quick breakthrough they needed.

Holding then trapped Weiner lbw

for six to save the Victorians

from 109 to 107 to take the man-of-the-match award for the second Test in a row.

India, resuming at 181 for three,

added only 105 runs as Imran, given

West Indian Holding (39) and

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One to wife in heart, and mighty in strength; who hath hardened himself against man, and hath prospered?

Job 4: 4

BIRTHS

BONING On January 5th, in Oxford, 1 son and Roger, a daughter.

CLARKE On 20th December, of St Thomas, in Barbados into England and Barbados, a daughter, Sophie Elizabeth.

FICKLING On January 5th, 1983, to Linda and John, a son, Christopher Simon Andrew.

JACKSON - On 29th December, to Linda and John, and Andrew, a daughter, Charlotte.

NOTLEY - On 23rd December, 1982 at Bexleyheath, Kent, to Michael and Sophie, a son, Benjamin.

KURRAGE - On January 4th in Diana, Diana and Stephen, a son, Christopher, and Sophie.

PLEYDELL-BOUVIERE On Jan 6th to Diana and Robert, a son, Christopher.

SHAKESHAFT - On December 10th - to Diana and Andrew, a son, William Julian.

WATKINS - On January 5th to Linda and Andrew, a daughter, Ruth Caroline Joan.

BIRTHDAYS

COHEN David 18 today. Congratu-
lations! Fonded love. Mum. Dad.

SARAH LIVINGSTONE 21 today. Congratu-
lations! Love from M. D. and J.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.10 For Schools, Colleges: A Good Job with Prospects. 9.38 Making the best of yourself at work. 10.00 You and Me. Living on a narrowboat. For four- and five-year-olds (not Schools). 10.15 Music Time. 10.28 British Social History: The Cholera's Coming. 11.04 The properties of sea water. 11.23 Talkabout. 11.42 General Studies. Stephen Mangan looks at the ideal and the reality of the Common Market. 12.10 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Fern Britton. The weather prospects come from Glyn Clark. 12.57 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report on the news (with subtitles). 1.00 Pebbles Mill at One. Included is Frank Delaney's regular wacky feature about books and authors. 1.45 Chigley, A See-Saw programme for the very young (v).

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: The story of the Three Little Pigs. 2.18 The growth of London during the 16th century. 2.40 Computing in medicine. 3.00 See Meir: A magazine programme for the hard-of-hearing (shown yesterday). 3.25 Jumbo Ram. The magic of skydiving (v). 3.40 Lynn Marshall's Everyday Yoga. A new series of day by day yoga movements. Lesson one: The Stretching Stretch into Reacher. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.00 Cartoons: Laurel and Hardy, and Spook. 4.30 The Dangerous Journey, by Andrew Burt reads the first part of The Dangerous Journey, by Elizabeth Rensler. 4.40 Jigsaw. The first of a new series of word games. 5.05 Newsround. The latest world news for young people presented by Paul McDowell. 5.10 Blue Peter presenter by Simon Groom, Sarah Greene and Peter Duncan.

5.40 News with Mairi Stewart. 6.00 South East at Ten presented by Sue Cook, Laurie Mayer and Fran Morrison.

6.25 Nationwide. 6.30 Cartoons: Tom and Jerry.

6.55 Tom Jones Now: The first of a new series, recorded in America, featuring the popular singer. His guest is Gladys Knight.

7.20 Tales of the Gold Monkey: The Lady and the Tiger. Brain-teasing adventure as Jake is challenged to a duel by a Japanese cowboy.

8.10 Panorama: The Open Scandal. A two-part investigation into the drug that was hailed as the answer to arthritis-sufferers' prayers. In this first part Tom Mangold shows how the claims by the manufacturers of the drug were backed up by their research.

9.00 News with John Humphrys. 9.25 Film: Gorm and Lombard (1976) starring James Brolin and Jill Clayburgh. The first showing on British television of the film that chronicles the passionate years of two of Hollywood's biggest stars. As he waits for the stars to do the casting, the screenwriter, carrying Corleone Lombard, Clark Gable recalls the days when they were together. The director is Sidney J. Furie.

11.33 News headlines. 11.45 Making the most of the Micro. Ian McNaught-Davis with a second series that looks at the uses of micro computers. This first programme is entitled The Versatile Machine and features Richard Gomm, almost totally crippled from birth, who uses his computer to control equipment around his room (shown earlier on BBC 2).

12.00 Weather.

ITV/LONDON

8.30 For Schools: Alan Rothwell examines America's Red-Tailed Hawk. 8.47 An Introduction to Europe. 10.04 The history and dialect of the Black Country. 10.31 Electron microscope. 10.48 A-level physics. 11.08 Understanding numbers and basic maths. 11.22 Good Health. 11.39 The business districts of Manchester and Los Angeles.

12.00 Alphabet Zoo. For the very young, presented by Ralph McTell and Noreen Higgins.

12.10 Let's Pretend: the story of the Smallest Circus in the World. 12.30 Nine Weeks It! You can't get it, presented by Liz Fox. A new series that examines the plight of some of the three million plus unemployed.

1.00 News with Leonard Parton.

1.20 Thirteen news presented by Robin Houston. 1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. Grace Mulligan and her guest, Sarah Brown, with some ideas for Beans, Grains and Pasta. 2.00 Wild, Wild, World of Animals: A look at some of the important species of American wildlife. The narrator is William Conrad.

2.30 Snooker: The Lada Classic. Highlights of the first-round match between Cliff Thorburn and Cliff Wilson. Introducing the action from the Spectrum Arena, Warrington, is Dickie Davies.

4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at mid-day.

4.15 Dangerous: in part one 'The Return of Court'. 4.30 The Dangerous Journey. A new adventure adventure series: in this first episode our heroine teams up with Spiderman to fight some alien mimics who are planning to take over the earth. 4.45 This is Me. The first guest of the new series is 13-year-old Michael Grant, the keyboard player for the pop group Musical Youth. 5.15 Keep It in the Family. Domestic comedy series. This evening the Rush's are having second thoughts about allowing their daughters to have a flat-within-the-home.

5.45 News. 5.50 Thirteen news.

6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of the capital's Conciliation Services designed to help resolve disputes between divorcing parents over access to the children.

6.35 Crossroads: Diane Hunter is offered a job with prospects and Valerie Polard makes some serious accusations about Paul Ross.

7.00 Wish You Were Here...? introduced from the International Boat Show. There are items on holidays abroad, a boat package at Portofino in northern Yugoslavia; and a superior sailing development in St David's, South Wales.

8.00 Mike Yanwood In-Person. The man of many parts in the first of a new series.

8.30 World in Action: The Power Brokers. An examination of the tactics used by sell-out corporations from America's nuclear

corporations to certain firms in the United States.

9.00 Guilty. The investigative pathologist is in a race against time when he discovers a community has been exposed to toxic waste.

10.00 News.

10.30 Snooker: The Lada Classic: Highlights of the Terry Griffiths/Doug Mountjoy first-round match.

12.00 Darkroom. A tale of suspense introduced by James Coburn. A cripple down on his luck, finds a box containing priceless powers.

12.30 Close with Richard Pasco reading from the works of Cardinal Newman.



Mike Yanwood: ITV 8.00pm

● Tomorrow's public inquiry at Snape Maltings to decide whether or not the Central Electricity Generating Board should build an American-designed nuclear power station at Sizewell in Suffolk has prompted two programmes on the subject tonight. Thankfully, they approach the argument from different angles. First, *World in Action*: The POWER BROKERS (ITV 8.30pm) examines the methods used by sell-out corporations from America's nuclear

corporations to when they approached the British authorities to buy a design which had already

been abandoned in the United States because of cost and doubts about its safety. Later, *Horizon's SIZEWELL UNDER PRESSURE* (BBC 2 9.25pm) ask some searching questions about the

reasons why the CEBG are

adamant that they should build a power station similar to the infamous one at Three Mile Island.

Despite that accident the Board

trusts that when they want to build is a tried and tested design but in fact

nobody has ordered a reactor of that particular design since 1978.

Why, the programme asks, have

they not considered the Canadian

designed reactor regarded as the

most reliable in the world?

● The legend of one of our

favourite folk heroes, Robin Hood,

takes something of a knock in

DAVID BUCK's clever ballad, BARNSDALE WAKE (Radio 4 8.00pm).

The story is told by two

balladeers, travelling with King

Richard, who are ordered, by way

of diversion for the king, to sing

and recount as many songs and

stories that they know about the

Shrewsbury Forest outlaw

in Britain. In SURVIVING (BBC 2 10.15pm) she talks about what it was like to be a lonely black person in the country. At times she was paraded at village meetings as an example of a heathen and later became so desperate she tried to rid herself of her blackness by applying turpentine to her skin. The story of her fight in adulthood to retain her identity is touchingly told.

● Nearly 70 years ago, when she was four years old, Kathleen Wasame was brought to England from her native Ethiopia by a missionary couple and settled in Yorkshire. Settled is perhaps the wrong word because she became an early victim of colour prejudice

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